The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Constitutional Convention.

Important Changes Proposed in the Judiciary System of the State.

THE ARTICLE PROPOSED FOR THE REGULATION OF RAILROADS.

A Radical and Thorough Overhauling of Monopoly Power.

THE SUBJECT OF TAXATION, REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The Unexpended Balance to be Put Out at Interest.

In the Constitutional Convention on Thursday, in addition to proceedings heretofore printed in the GAZETTE, Mr. MacVeagh, from the Committee on Legislature, reported the sections which had been referred back to the committee for further consideration, and they were ordered to be printed.

The sections provide that the Senate shall consist of 50 members, and the House of Representatives of 150 members. The General Assembly every ten years shall apportion the State. Senatorial and Representative districts shall in all cases be composed of compact and contiguous territory, and shall contain as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants; provided, however, that no city or county shall be entitled to more than six Senators. No city or county shall be divided in any apportionment for the purpose of annexing any part thereof to any other city or county in the formation of any Senatorial or Representative district.

Messrs. John Price Wetherill and George M. Dallas presented minority reports, objecting to the provision limiting the representation of cities and counties to six Senators.

The Judiciary System.

Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, presented the report of the Committee on Judiciary, of which the annexed is an abstract:

The article provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Court, Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, and a Court of Quarter Sessions for each county, Justices of the Peace, and of such other Courts not of record as the Legislature may direct, with civil jurisdiction not exceeding three hundred dollars, and with such criminal jurisdiction as shall be conferred by law. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges, nominated by the Governor, with the consent of two-thirds of the Senate and appointed and commissioned by him. Their terms of office shall be 21 years, but they shall not be reappointed. The Circuit Court shall consist of nine Judges, eight of whom shall be elected by the electors of the Commonwealth; their terms of office shall be 16 years. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be a justice of the Circuit Court; when sitting in banc he shall preside; five shall be a quorum, and the concurrence of three or a majority shall be necessary to a decision. All other Judges, required to be learned in the law, shall reside in their respective districts, and hold office for ten years, but may be removed by the Governor for reasonable cause, on the address of two-thirds of each of the Legislature.

The Supreme Court is to have original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus and mandamus, and in cases of quo warranto as to all officers of the Commonwealth and in revenue cases in which the Commonwealth is a party. They shall have appellate jurisdiction by appeal, certiorari or writ of error in all cases in which the subject matter in controversy shall exceed in value $2,000, or where the constitutionality of a law is in question, and of all judgments of the Circuit Court in the exercise of original jurisdiction and in appeals, &c., from the Circuit Court in the exercise of appellate jurisdiction in the cases where the subject matter in controversy shall exceed in value $500, and in all other cases in which the judgment of the Circuit Court shall not have been unanimous. Five of the Judges shall be a quorum.

The Circuit Court shall have original jurisdiction in cases of habeas corpus, mandamus, and quo warranto, and in election cases, when directed by law, and in all civil cases where the subject matter in controversy does not exceed in value $500. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases which cannot be taken to the Supreme Court by direct appeal.

The State shall be divided into six districts, in each of which the Court sitting in banc as a Court of Errors and Appeals, shall hold at least one session each year. The first circuit at Philadelphia and the other circuits at Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Erie, Williamsport and Wilkesbarre. (The counties embraced in the third (Pittsburgh) circuit are Allegheny, Washington, Beaver, Fayette, Greene, Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Lawrence, Westmoreland, Blair and Cambria.)

Each county shall also be a sub-circuit, in which at least one term of the Circuit Court shall be held by one of the Judges thereof at the county seat every year. The Legislature may from time to time increase the number of the Justices of the Circuit Court, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of each house, may change the appellate circuits.

The commissions of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall continue as they are. In the county of Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the district courts and the courts of common pleas, or either of them, in said city and county, subject to such changes as may be made by this constitution or by law, shall be in the city of Philadelphia vested in four and in the county of Allegheny in two distinct and separate courts of equal and co-ordinate jurisdiction, composed of three judges each, and in such additional courts of the same number of judges and of like jurisdiction as may from time to time be by law added thereto. The said courts in the city of Philadelphia shall be designated respectively as the court of common pleas number one, number two, number three, and number four, and in the county of Allegheny as the court of common pleas number one and number two; but the number of said courts may be increased from time to time, and shall be in like manner designated by successive numbers.

Eleven additional judges of the Courts of Common Pleas are to be elected, one of them for Allegheny county.

Justices of the Peace and Aldermen are to be elected for terms of five years, and there shall not be more than one in each ward or borough. They may be removed from office by any Court of record on proof of mis-conduct.

The article further provides that no person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court unless he be at least forty years of age, nor to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court unless thirty-five years of age, nor to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas unless thirty years of age.

A register's office for the probate of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds shall be kept in each county. The register's court is abolished, and the jurisdiction and powers thereof vested in the orphans' court. The Legislature shall, at its first session after this constitution shall take effect, provide for the election in the city of Philadelphia of three judges, and in the county of Allegheny of two judges, and any county having more than one hundred thousand inhabitants may provide for the election of one or more judges learned in the law, who shall be called judges of the orphans' court, and in whom shall be vested all the jurisdiction and powers to be exercised by the orphans' court of such county.

The District Courts are abolished. The remaining provisions relate to the details of rules and proceedings in the several courts.

Messrs. Kaine, S. A. Purviance, James I. Reynolds and Dallas presented minority reports, and Messrs. Broomall and Woodward gave notice that they intended to submit minority reports. The chief dissent is from the provision giving the Governor the power to appoint Judges of the Supreme Court, and the establishment of the Circuit Court.

The Committee also report for arrangement in the schedule, a section providing that in Allegheny county, for the purpose of first organization, the judges of the court of common pleas number one, shall be Judges Hampton, Kirkpatrick, and one other judge to be elected, and of the court number two, Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier, the judges first named to be presiding judge. The causes and proceedings pending in the District Court of Allegheny county shall be tried in Court No. 1, and the causes and proceedings pending in the Court of Common Pleas of said county shall be tried in Court No. 2.

Railroads, their Responsibilities and Limitations.

Mr. Cochran, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported an article which provides that any individual company or corporation shall have the right to construct a railroad or canal between any two points; any railroad may connect with or intersect with any other; no discrimination shall be made in passenger or freight charges, and the Legislature is to provide by law for giving full effect to these powers and rights. Every railroad or canal company is to keep a public office for the transaction of its business and the transfer of its stock, where a book containing the names of all stockholders and officers, the amount of stock held by them, &c., &c., shall be kept open for public inspection. The chief officer or directors of these companies is required to make a report to the Secretary of the Commonwealth each year, under oath, of all receipts, expenditures, assets, liabilities, &c., &c.

All property, real and personal, of such corporations, is to be subject to taxation. No corporation shall consolidate with or lease or purchase another having a parallel or competing line, nor the officers of one act as the officers of another having the control of a competing line, and whether such lines are parallel or competing shall be decided by a jury. No transportation company shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other corporation engaged in the business of a common carrier, nor purchase the property, directly or indirectly, of such company or corporation, nor in any case lease such line at any time exceeding twenty-five years without the consent of a majority of two-thirds in value of its stockholders, ratified by act of the Legislature after due notice to all the stockholders. No such corporation shall endorse, hold or guarantee the shares of stocks or bonds to an amount exceeding one-third of each actually issued or incurred.

No such corporation shall directly or indirectly engage in any mining or manufacturing business, or hold lands, except such as shall be necessary for carrying on its business. No discrimination in passenger or freight charges shall be made against the people of this State, and the charges for the same classes of freight and for passengers shall for equal distances be the same, and no drawback, directly or indirectly, shall be allowed.

All railroads and canals are declared public highways, and all individuals, corporations, and partnerships shall have equal rights to transport persons and property thereon, except prohibited in the article, and no corporation shall make any preference in its own favor in furnishing cars or motive power, but shall supply them in the order they are called for and needed by shippers and transporters.

Any combination for the increase of rates of transportation shall work a forfeiture of charters. No railroad or canal corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor or goods actually received. All acts of Assembly increasing the amount of capital stock shall limit such increase, and application therefor must be made by a majority in value of stockholders, and public notice given thereof. All laws heretofore enacted allowing increases of capital stock, &c., are declared to be void, except so far as may be necessary to maintain the obligation of contracts. No free passes are to be allowed except for officers and employes of the road and poor and indigent persons; and all tickets are to entitle the passengers to ride from point to point, either by continuous or other trains.

All railroads passing through improved lands are to be substantially fenced in; the corporations are to be liable for consequential damages committed in the construction or repair of their roads. And for violation of these restrictions and regulations they are to be punished by a fine of $5,000 and $1,000, and forfeiture of charter for a second offense.

Every borough or city shall have the power to regulate the grade of railroads and the rate of speed of railroad trains passing through its limits. No law shall authorize the building of a street railroad without it provides for the consent of the local authorities; the powers and duties of the Auditor General are transferred to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who may compel special reports to be made to him, and may upon complaint compel repairs to be made to railroads where they are unsafe.

No railroad, canal or transportation company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article, shall have any beneficial legislation by general or special laws except upon condition of complete acceptance of all the provisions of this article.

Taxation, Revenue and Finance.

Mr. Broomall, from the Committee on Taxation, Renenue and Finance, reported an article which provides that all taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the Legislature may by general laws exempt from taxation (except for the special assessments hereinafter provided), public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial, not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

All laws heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed exempting other property shall be void. The Legislature may by general laws empower cities, boroughs, &c., to maintain or make local improvements by special assessments or taxation; the property and business of manufacturing corporations shall not be taxed in any other manner or at any other rate than the like property and business of individuals. No debt of the State shall be created except to supply casual deficiencies of revenues, or to repel invasion, &c., and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate at any one time one million dollars. Laws authorizing the borrowing of money shall state the object for which such money is borrowed, and it shall be used for no other purpose. Neither the State nor any county, city, borough or township shall loan its credit to or appropriate money or assume the debt of or become a shareholder in any private corporation. No city shall become indebted (including present indebtedness) to a greater amount than six per cent. on the value of taxable property therein; counties two per cent., school districts two per cent., and townships one per cent. All contracts whereby debts would be increased above these percentages, shall be void, and provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax, to pay the interest on a debt and the principal thereof, within twenty years. The Legislature shall continue the Sinking Fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the State debt and annually to reduce the principal thereof, by a sum not less than $250,000. The Sinking Fund may be increased from time to time, and no portion thereof, except in time of war or invasion, shall be used for any other purpose than the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five million dollars. The moneys of the Sinking Fund shall never be invested or loaned on the security of anything, except the bonds of the United States, or of the State. The moneys of the State shall, as far as possible, be kept at interest for the benefit of the same, and the Legislature shall provide means for the publication, at least once in every three months, of a statement showing the amount of all such moneys, where the same are deposited or loaned, and on what security.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—River 40 feet 6 inches; rising. Arrived—Charlie B. Church, New Orleans; Camelia, Tennessee river; Wild Duck, Pittsburgh; Messenger, St. Louis. Departed—Wild Duck, St. Louis; Messenger, Pittsburgh. Raining since dark.

MEMPHIS, March 30.—Generally clear and warm. River rising slowly. Departed—Late last night, Allegheny Belle and Mary Forsythe; New Orleans; R. E. Lee, Evansville; to-day, Capital City and Great Republic, St. Louis; Bismarck, New Orleans. The H. S. Turner is Louvig expected down.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Arrived—John F. Ohio, Louisville, and Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Shannon, Ohio river.

EVANSVILLE, March 30.—Alternately clear and cloudy; heavy rain and thunder this morning; terrific wind this evening; more rain to-night; now clear; mercury 44 to 59. Down: Indiana, 10 P. M.; Mary Miller and Lawrence, 2 P. M. Up: Richmond, 5 A. M.; Arkansas Belle and Florence, 4 P. M.—all with good trips.

CAIRO, ILLS., March 30.—Arrived—Coal Hill, St. Louis, 8 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 8; Ed. Hobbs, Pittsburgh, 8; Tyrone, Nashville, 9; Robert Mitchell, Evansville, 10; Simpson Horner, Pittsburgh, 1 A. M.; Glencoe, St. Louis, 5; Sam Roberts, Cincinnati, 5; City of Cairo, New Orleans, 6; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati, 8; Lady Lee, St. Louis, 10; Emma C. Elliott, Memphis, noon. Departed—Marble City, Vicksburg, 9 P. M.; Belle, Memphis, Vicksburg, 10; Coal Hill, Wheeling, 10, Ed. Hobbs, St. Louis, 10; Quickstep, Evansville, 10; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans, 11; Simpson Horner, Vicksburg, 1 A. M.; City of Cairo, Louisville, 7; Shamrock, Red River, 8; Sam Roberts, St. Louis, 8; Tyrone, Nashville, 11; Emma Elliott, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Lady Lee, Henry Probasco, Memphis, 1. River risen 8 inches. Clear; mercury 56.

CASUALTIES.

Fearful Collision Between Two Freight Trains.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—A southern bound passenger train on the Northern Central Railroad, due here at nine o'clock this morning, arrived an hour behind time, owing to detention by a serious collision which occurred between eight and nine o'clock last night at Liverpool station, about twenty-eight miles above Harrisburg, where the road makes a sharp curve among the mountains. Two freight trains met at this point on the same track, when a fearful collision took place. Both engines were shattered, and the cars came crushing into one another in a general wreck. The fires in the furnaces of the engines were scattered, and quickly communicated to the cars, and very soon some twenty cars, with their contents, including spirits and other combustible merchandise, were wrapped in flames and consumed. The fireman, belonging to Dunnanon, Pa., and another man, name unknown, were burned.

A Child Killed by a Falling Floor.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—This afternoon, while workmen were engaged in taking down a house on Fifth street, near Plum street, the second story floor, thirty-five feet in depth and twenty-two feet in width, fell down to the first story floor. A man and two boys were gathering kindling wood on the ground floor, and four workmen were on the floor that fell. The workmen all escaped unhurt. The man and one child on the ground floor, though buried in the debris, escaped unhurt. Daniel Spellman, a boy aged ten years, was horribly crushed, and died instantly.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The steamship Weser, from Bremen, has arrived.

LEWES, DEL., March 29.—A violent storm prevailed to-day. The brig James Hull, which was beached, was thrown by the gale on her broadside. Six of the wrecking company were lashed in the rigging, one of whom was drowned, one rescued, and four in the rigging, exhausted.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The steamship Republic, which sailed from this port on March 28th for New York, returned with her machinery damaged.

GIBRALTAR, March 30.—The United States ship Supply arrived here. All on board are well.

A Murderer Respited.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Anton Holmes, who was to be hanged next Thursday for the murder of his wife, has had his execution postponed by Judge Prim, of the Criminal Court, until Monday, November 17th, that his case may have a hearing before the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Murder.

HOW IT IS SAID TO HAVE OCCURRED.

The Erie Investigation.

THE EIGHT HOUR QUESTION STILL AGITATED.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1873.

The Eight Hour Question.

All but one of the Employers' committee are opposed to the eight-hour system. They hope to persuade the journeymen to work by the hour and thus avoid a strike.

Capitalists are giving contracts to builders in New Jersey, who promise to bring men here to do work under the protection of the police.

Building this year would be very effective but from the apprehension of strikes.

Representatives of carpenters, stone cutters and other trades held meetings last evening to discuss the situation and arrange for interviews with the employers.

At a meeting of the journeymen horseshoers in reference to the attempt by the American Express Company to make their men work nine hours, it was reported that organization was able to hold out.

The Erie Investigation.

The testimony of Lane at the Legislative investigation yesterday, and which was not reported until to-day, did not contain any matters especially new. Lane, it seems, stated nothing about money being paid to effect legislation at the time of the proposed change in the Board. He made the point that Gould should not be removed therefrom while his negotiations were in progress. He learned of the movement headed by Sickles. He received $67,500 at the time of the revolution, but his arrangement was that he should receive $100,000 counsel fees during the year. Mr. Barlow was to make him at least $250,000 in other matters. In the list of directors submitted by him were the names of O'Doherty and Gardiner, both of these Sickles objected. These gentlemen were then given $25,000 each for having their names left off. When O'Doherty was in Europe he sought to prevent the negotiation of bonds in the hands of Bischoffsheim and Andrew. He (Lane) was advised by a London barrister to take criminal action against him for blackmailing. He (Lane) was told that Sickles received £20,000 from Bischoffsheim, but McHenry had told him Delmonico had $75,000.

Beach, counsel for O'Doherty, undertook to ask a question, but being interrupted, left.

President Watson testified at the sitting to-day that dividends were declared after a conviction that the earnings justified them. He corrected the payment of a $30,000 claim by Vanderbilt, to be withheld until verified. The Erie was to pay the Atlantic & Great Western Road for extending the tracks to a new oil point on the Allegheny river. Gould, McHenry and Barlow held stock in that road.

Mr. Barlow—I have not a cent in the road. The Atlantic & Great Western had a claim against the Erie for $200,000. The par value of the stock outstanding is $50,000,000.

The Postal Car Controversy.

At a meeting of Presidents of various trunk railroads interested in the postal car controversy, held here this afternoon, it was decided to continue running postal cars pending the action of the special committee on the part of the Senate to report upon the relations of the Post-office Department with the railroads, and a letter to that effect was sent to the Postmaster General on behalf of the various roads. Agent Bangs, of the Postoffice Department, was present, and urged that at the appointment of this committee was evidence that Congress was disposed to deal equitably with the companies.

The Goodrich Murder.

It is not probable that the woman Myers, or Armstrong, will be arraigned for the murder of Goodrich. She will only be held as a witness, and for the present will not be released on bail or allowed to see her counsel. The police officers are unwilling to furnish any further information.

Swindler Arrested.

Edward Myers, an Englishman claiming to be a member of the firm of George Myers & Sons, London, and who represented in Wall street that he had letters of credit for $1,500,000 for operations, has been arrested in Jersey City on a charge of issuing a worthless draft for thirty dollars on the banking house of James King & Son, New York.

Forgers' Materials Captured.

A box containing extensive forgers' materials, metal fac similies for operations on the funds of several National banks and other corporations, have been found in the river at the Wall Street Ferry house. It had evidently been abandoned recently.

Mrs. Fisk's Suit.

In Mrs. Fisk's suit against the Union Pacific, application was made to-day on her behalf to vacate the order extending the time for Durant to prepare a answer.

The Bull's Head Bank.

The application to have the Bull's Head Bank adjudged a bankrupt was to-day adjourned two weeks.

Train's Case.

Judge Brady did not decide the Train case to-day.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1873.

The Goodrich Muder.

The *Mercury* to-day publishes a letter from Baltimore, which says the police of that city are in search of a Spaniard named Roscoe, the alleged murderer of Charles Goodrich in Brooklyn, and the lover of Lucet te J. Myers, now under arrest. On the receipt of the letter the *Mercury* reporter visited the father of Lucette, and he said he remembered a Spaniard who frequently called to see his daughter, but had not called since they came to reside in Irvington street. The *Mercury* then gi ves the following story concerning the main actors in the tragedy and the murder: Before becoming acquainted with Goodrich, Lucette was betrothed to the Spaniard Roscoe. Finding Goodrich was possessed of ample means, and that his assertion of owning houses in Brooklyn was correct, she forsook Roscoe for him. When her parents moved from the street she informed her workshop and strove to hide her whereabouts from the Spaniard. She gave a wrong address on employing with Mrs. Levy, and charged those in the place to deny her presence should any one call for her there. That the Spaniard was cognizant of her preference for Goodrich and jealous of the favored lover, is shown by a dispute they had in her house, and to save him from Roscoe she thrust him into another room. Goodrich lived in Irvington street Roscoe was at first unable to find Lucette, but ultimately discovered her and the intimacy which existed between her and Goodrich. On Thursday night he watched her as she started for Barlow's, and followed her to Goodrich's house in Degraw street. He sought for a way to enter, and after repeatedly traversing the vacant lots in the rear of the house he climbed over the fence and gained entrance to the building by a back basement, lifting the latch with a jagged jack-knife. When in the house, he closed the shutters and went to the room in which were Goodrich and Lucette. Dashing in, the startled pair leaped from the bed and sought to escape from the room. Goodrich and Roscoe closed in the struggle, when the former broke loose and ran down stairs, followed by the latter, who had meantime secured a pistol. On reaching the basement Roscoe fired at Goodrich, shooting him in the temple, and as he lay on the floor placed the pistol behind his ear, discharging two more shots. Taking the valuables missing from the prostrate body, Roscoe told the woman all he had done and the necessity for him to flee, saying he would go to Baltimore. When the woman had recovered from her fright she sought to conceal the tragedy and arrange the body as found, locking the door, throwing the key of the basement in a basket, and then left herself for New York early in the morning.

The *Mercury* adds that the woman detailed to Chief of Police Campbell a full history of the murder and every particular connected with it, also that District Attorney Britton, when asked if the statement in the Baltimore letter was correct, answered: "I believe it is; yes, that is so."

Later.—There is strong reason to believe that Roscoe, the Spaniard supposed, as stated in a New York evening paper of to-day, to be in Baltimore, is, as is alleged, by said paper, the murderer of Goodrich. Several statements made by the Sunday paper in question are found, however, to be incorrect. It is proved almost beyond doubt that Mrs. Myers was at home with her parents on the night of the murder, and not, as alleged, with Goodrich. She says she met Roscoe on Saturday morning after the murder. She had read accounts of it in Friday's evening papers, and suspecting Roscoe, asked him when she met him on Saturday. Since then, she alleges, she has not seen him.

Shooting Affray in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A shooting affray occurred last night on the corner of Harrison and Canal streets which, it is believed, will result fatally. It appears that Wm. Scott, a young man who bears rather a bad character, has been paying his attentions to a Miss Scanlon, greatly against the wishes of her brother, Edward Scanlon. Last night the latter met Scott and his sister walking together, when he stopped them, and a quarrel and fight ensued between the two, which ended by Scanlon drawing a pistol and shooting Scott in the stomach. Scanlon and his sister then walked away.

The Goodrich Murder.

The information derived from the parents of the woman Armstrong, charged with the murder of Goodrich, shows that she was at home on the night of the murder. Mrs. Armstrong was married twice. Her husbands are dead. Her parents are aged and suffering from poverty. She was their only support. The officers will detain her until the case is thoroughly sifted. She admits having been at Goodrich's house one day last week.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Credit Mobilier Suits.

THE POSTAL CAR CONTROVERSY.

The Attorney General Asked for an Opinion.

A CASE OF SPONTANEOUS HYDROPHOBIA.

The Farragut Claims for Prize Money Allowed.

THE TAX ON OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Hostile Sioux Indians Coming In to Agencies.

NEW STEAMBOAT RULES.

Increased Receipts from Importations.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1873.

The Credit Mobilier Suits.

A gentleman who has had an interview with the Attorney General in reference to the forthcoming Credit Mobilier suits, says the question of where the suits will be brought into court has not yet been decided. "Mr. Perry and Mr. Ashton, the Government counsel," said Mr. Williams, "will hold another consultation before coming to a conclusion."

"What is the difficulty?" inquired the gentleman.

"One difficulty is, there is a great pressure from interested parties in regard to the location of the suits. Some want them brought in the Chicago Courts; others in Cincinnati. Then there are others in favor of New York, but the strongest pressure comes from Boston and Philadelphia.

The idea of the Attorney General is that Boston should be the place. Boston is the headquarters of the concern, and Boston capitalists are, perhaps, the most interested."

"I hear it stated," said the gentleman, "that the suits will not be brought immediately."

"That is a mistake," was the response. "The Courts have a June term, and we shall endeavor to get them tried there. They are likely to last a lifetime, and the sooner we begin the better."

Confederate Stock Going Up.

It is understood that Col. D. C. Dejarnette, whose disabilities were removed by Congress just previous to its adjournment, will be a prominent candidate in the Richmond District for a seat in the next House. Col. Dejarnette is an ex-member of Congress, having served two years. He is a gentleman of decided ability, and a fluent and forcible speaker, and his presence will be felt should he succeed.

The Postal Car Difficulty.

A conversation with members of the Cabinet shows that the majority of them would rather than not that the railroad companies would carry into effect their threat to omit the running of postal cars on their routes, because such action would precipitate a solution of the question of the relations sustained by the railroads towards the Government.

Alleged Defalcation at Mobile, Alabama.

Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, during his recent trip to Alabama, settled up the case of Wm. Miller, Collector of Customs, at Mobile, who was charged with being a defaulter. Mr. Miller's son, who was Deputy Collector and disbursing officer, overdrew his account on the Government funds entrusted to him as he had done at times previously, and relied on the wealth of his father to make it good, as he had done in the past. Miller's several instances. Upon the last occasion he was unable to meet the demand on account of the failure of the business house with which he was connected. Commissioner Haines states that the son was sadly at fault in the matter. He also reports that the deficit in Collector's account will be some $13,000, has been secured to the Government.

The Tax on State Officers' Salaries.

The State Judges whose salaries were taxed under the income tax law have nearly all received a refund of the same in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Buffington vs. Day. Another phase of the question of the legality of the income tax on State officers is yet to be settled by the above court, and that is as to its legality when assessed upon the salaries of State District Attorneys, and even Superintendents of public schools in the States. The large number of these officers have filed their claims with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in anticipation of a decision by the Court in their favor. The claim has been made in behalf of the latter that the levying of taxing these officers taxed the State itself by compelling it to pay the officers increased salary on account of that tax.

The Revenue from Tobacco.

The indications are that there is to be not much falling off in the receipts derived from the tax on manufactured tobacco this year. From this source last year about $35,000,000 was derived. Although there is a reduction of seven cents in the average tax, it is estimated that the collections will not be more than 30,000,000 less than that collected last year. Another source of increased revenue from tobacco will be fully experienced this year, and that is from the law which prohibits dealers to sell leaf tobacco to consumers unless the dealer pays a special tax thereon, therefor, in its raw state, commits to which it has been done since the passage of the law. This law went into effect the last half of last year, and the Government received a tax on 15,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco which has been sold since the act took effect. It is now sold to consumers free of tax. Since it has been taxed or its sale prohibited to consumers unless taxed, the demand for it has ceased, the consumption being mainly of the manufactured class.

The Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department.

The appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department, R. T. Vanderbilt, Esq., who retires shortly to enter into business pursuits, will, it is stated, according to the system of appointment which has recently prevailed in the department, be superseded by one of his subordinates, or his assistant. The salary is $3,000 per annum, and would be a fine promotion for any of the clerks above mentioned, their present salaries being $1,800 respectively. The place of Appointment Clerk is not open to competition under the civil service rules.

A Defunct National Bank of Washington.

The Comptroller of the Currency is to push the affairs of the Merchants National Bank of this city to speedy settlement. This bank failed in May, 1866, and the receiver appointed to settle up its affairs, Mr. J. C. Kennedy, has just died and left the returns and other matters of settlement in a crude state on account of suits pending against the bank in the courts.

Currency Balance.

The balance of currency on hand for National Bank circulation is $32,000 only. The Comptroller of the Currency will apply this amount to increase National Bank circulation in the Western States, the demand for which not being sufficient to organize any new bank.

Public Debt Statement for March.

The public debt statement for the present month will show a slight decrease in the public debt, although the Department has several very large payments to make. Two million dollars will be paid this month to the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, in accordance with a law of the last Congress, on account of improvements around Government property. The Department has also had to meet large payments to Congressmen on account of extra compensations, and the quarterly payments of salaries of U. S. Judges have to be met this month.

Senators Traveling South.

Senators Morrill, of Maine, and Boutwell, of Massachusetts, leave Washington next Monday for a trip to Richmond, Charlestown, Savannah, and perhaps through other Southern States.

New Steamboat Rules.

The amended and additional rules, regulations and resolutions, and a specification of instruments, machines and equipments, approved and adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels under the provisions of the act of Congress of February 28, 1871, at their annual session held in January last, having received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, now have the full force of the law, and are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

The New Law Regulating Newspaper Postage.

The Postmaster General will soon issue instructions to the effect that country papers must after the first of July next pay postage on each and every paper sent to subscribers living within the limits of the county in which said paper is published. Postmasters will also be notified that after the above date the free transmission of exchanges between newspapers ceases. Hereafter every newspaper in getting its exchanges stands in the same relation as subscribers as far as paying postage is concerned.

The New London Syndicate.

Mr. J. P. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Branch of the Secretary's Office, Treasury Department, has just returned from New York city, where he perfected arrangements with a steamship company to carry himself and others to London, where they will be engaged in the transfer of the new bonds. They leave New York on the 1st proximo, and will probably be absent a year.

Marine Disasters During the Year 1872.

The Register of the Treasury has received statistics from which it appears that the year 1872 was remarkable for marine disasters. The number of vessels lost from all causes was 2,926, of which number 2,682 were sailing vessels and 244 steamers. Of this number about 211 sailing vessels and eighty steamers bore the flag of the United States.

Increased Receipts from Importations—The Treasury Gold Balance.

The receipts from duties on imports for the last six weeks exceed those for any like period during the history of the Government.

The gold balance in the Treasury is lower than it has been for several years back at this season of the year, about $34,000,000 being on hand, but the receipts from importations will bring it to its usual stand.

New Postal Treaty with Sweden.

The Postoffice Department has concluded negotiations for a postal treaty with Sweden, the rate of letter postage being fixed at nine cents.

Mutilated Notes of the Franklin, Pa., Bank.

A committee of experts in deciphering mutilated bank notes from the United States Treasurer's office have commenced work upon the charred notes in the Franklin, Pa., National Bank, which were set on fire by the cashier of that bank, himself being the only reason alleged for his rash act.

Commissioner of Patents' Intended Resignation.

General Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, states that he has no intention of resigning his office right away. He will go out, however, as soon as the opportunity is afforded to engage in business which he has in contemplation, and which he feels assured will be more remunerative than his present office.

Applicants for Pardon.

The Attorney General has a large number of applications on file for the pardon of persons confined in Albany Penitentiary, convicted under the Ku Klux laws. Many of them are meritorious cases, and the pardoning power in these cases is judiciously exercised at its fullest extent.

Senator Chandler's Grandson.

The Hon. Zach Chandler endowed his grandson on the day of his birth with fifty thousand dollars. It is reported that in consequence of his being born in the District, that he has been christened Hall (Hale) Columbia. The little fellow is said to sleep in a cradle with greenbacks in a golden cradle with silver rackers, and that the little fellow from his youth up is to be full of golden anticipations.

Arkansas Agricultural College.

The Presidency of the Arkansas Agricultural College has been offered to Professor Atherton, of Rutgus' College, New Jersey. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1873.

The Sioux Indians.

Indian Agent Daniels writes to the Department under date of March 20th, from Red Cloud Agency, Wyoming Territory, as follows: "I would respectfully inform the Department that Lone Antelope, one of the hostile chiefs of Minnecouyou's band of Sioux, with fifteen lodges, is reported to have just gone into camp on White River with the Sioux of this agency, also that Sitting Bull, No Neck, and Four Horns, chiefs of the Uncapapa band of hostile Sioux, are in camp at Bear Butte, four days' march from here, on their way to this place. Sitting Bull and his party remained there to hear from these Indians. I have sent them tobacco and clothes, asking them to come in and assuring them of the good will of the Government. It seems advisable that steps be taken to secure the return of these people, considering their importance in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad."

The Postal Car Service.

There has yet been nothing definitely determined by the Postmaster General in relation to the arrangements of the Government about the postal car service. The matter will probably be officially determined upon the return of Superintendent Bangs. The result will be announced on Monday.

In opposition to the statement of the railroad companies to the effect that none of those who provided and run railway postoffice cars heretofore received a dollar more compensation on that account, the Postmaster General shows in a letter, addressed to the Attorney General, that in cases where the number limit from the compensation fixed by law had not been reached, the department paid additional rates, ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars per mile per annum for cars of this description, running once a day in each direction, that these additional allowances had been readily and sometimes eagerly, accepted by the companies. The postoffice appropriation act of the late session allows additional compensation at rates ranging from twenty-five to fifty dollars per mile per annum for postal cars running more than a day each way. This does away with the restriction whereby under previous laws the roads receiving the highest rate of pay were prevented from receiving any additional compensation on account of running postal cars. The Postmaster General, in his letter, propounds several very important interrogatories. Referring to the companies who threaten, he says: "Will the railroads refuse the mail to go?" The execution of their threat would entail consequences so serious that I feel constrained to inquire whether the Government, in its control of the immense postal interests of citizens in whose behalf it acts, can be thus at the mercy of corporations or parties like these by whom this menace is offered, or whether under the laws declaring all railroads post roads, making it the duty of the Postmaster General to see to the carrying of mails on all post roads, or under any other law or laws, the Government possesses sufficient power or can have recourse to suitable means to protect the important interests entrusted to its custody and supervised. Will you, therefore, be pleased, at the earliest moment practicable, to communicate to me your opinion upon these points, to wit: First—If the railroad companies refuse to carry the agents in charge thereof for the compensation prescribed by law, has the Government, as represented by the Postoffice Department, the right, and is it its duty, to convey mail agents in cars of its own over said roads? Second—If the railroad companies refuse to carry the mails as freight or baggage, and refuse to provide postal cars and carry clerks to distribute said mails, is it the right of the Government to run cars for the due distribution and delivery of the mails? Third—Is it not within the exclusive power of the Department to interpret and enforce the laws so far as to determine what is right and proper in the way of accommodations and safeguards for the despatch, security and distribution of mails, and to require compliance therewith? Fourth—Can the department make greater compensation to the railroad companies than that prescribed by the act of March 3d, 1871? Fifth—Has the Government the right to refuse to run postal cars, as heretofore, for the compensation prescribed, advise this department as to the extent and nature of its powers under existing legislation to provide against delays, losses and inconveniences resulting therefrom. Sixth—Has Congress power to confer upon this department greater authority and control over the railroads of the country in connection with the postal service than that now possessed? If so, state the extent and scope of the legislative power in that direction."

The Farragut Claims for Prize Money.

Yesterday, in the District Court, the case of the Farragut claims for prize money for the destruction of rebel vessels in forcing a passage to New Orleans, of which the arbitrators a day or two ago filed their report, awarding $268,000, was up. Corwine, for the Navy Department, moved that the arbitrators file the evidence taken. The Judge overruled the motion, and Gen. Butler, for the claimants, moved a decree on the award.

To-day the hearing was resumed. Corwine filed exceptions to the arbitrators' report. The exceptions were overruled. The Court confirmed the award of the arbitrators and ordered the payment of the money, which was done.

Spontaneous Hydrophobia.

Richard Staples, who recently resumed his residence in Washington, was about four months ago attacked in Chicago by a small dog, but no wound was inflicted. On Wednesday last he showed symptoms of hydrophobia. The physicians found no wound, accepted the statement of the patient that none was inflicted, and concluded that it was one of spontaneous hydrophobia. He suffered intensely until yesterday, when he died. The whole disease was great derangement of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and after death the body was covered with black spots, produced by the non-coagulation of the blood.

Arrested for Making False Census Returns.

Captain Jockneck, of the Indian Office, was arrested to-day on an indictment found in North Carolina, for alleged making of a false census of the eastern band of Cherokees. He gave bail for trial.

Examination of Locks Postponed.

The Treasury Department has postponed the examination of locks for transportation cars, &c., until May 1st.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1873.

April Bond Purchases and Gold Sales.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed to purchase $500,000 in bonds on Wednesday, April 9th, and Wednesday, April 23d, each, and sell $1,500,000 gold each Thursday during the month of April, thus purchasing in all one million bonds and selling six millions gold.

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MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 117.

THE Chicago *Times* wants an "affirmative party." Well, the Republican party can accommodate it. It affirmed for Grant, and he was made President.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ has been tendered, by Mr. Anderson, of New York, an island, near New Bedford, Massachussetts, and $50,000 in money, for the establishment of a school in Natural History. The island has buildings upon it, which may be immediately availed of for the purposes of the school. Under the direction of Prof. Agassiz this school will speedily assume a national importance, and achieve, without doubt, a world-wide reputation. The thought of founding such an institution was an exceedingly happy one.

THE constituents of General Garfield, in Trumbull county, Ohio, held a meeting, last week, at which resolutions were adopted calling on Garfield to resign his seat in Congress, because of having voted for the salary increase. He replied, explaining that he so voted, because having the appropriation bill in charge, and the salary amendment having been tacked on, he was compelled to vote for it, or go against his own bill. Senator Morrill, of Maine, justifies himself by a similar reason. As this will, no doubt, be the popular reply of Congressmen, when questioned on this subject, we will take occasion to say that the reason alleged is as great a swindle as the salary job. No one knows better than they that it could have been kept off from the appropriation bill had they so desired.

NEW JERSEY seems disposed to try a novel system of criminal reform. A bill is pending before the Legislature of that State providing for the appointment of an agent at a salary of $1,000, with power to expend $2,000 per year in the work of procuring employment for such of the discharged convicts as may have, during the period of imprisonment, shown a disposition to reform and lead useful lives. It would be difficult to conceive of a more humane system of treatment, nor one that seems better calculated to exercise a beneficial influence upon the criminal classes. Hundreds of young men and women, we have no doubt, may be found every year who would be willing to give practical evidence of repentance for the remainder of their lives for having once yielded to temptation, if they could only succeed in getting honest people to trust them. It is to be hoped that the New Jersey Legislature will promptly agree to the amendment referred to, and that we shall soon hear a favorable report from the agent appointed under it.

THE NEWS from Spain, for several days past, has been of a gloomy nature, so far as the prospects of the Republic are concerned. The leading features reported have been, dissentions in the Cabinet, the rumored retirement of Castellar, disaffection in the army, and uprisings in the provinces. The army of Don Carlos is reported to have achieved great successes, and is preparing to move upon Madrid. All this is gloomy enough, and if strictly correct, argues a short life for the Republic. We shall regret it, if this shall prove true. The great element of weakness in the Republic, has been its apparent inability to make head against the Catholic priesthood. These have thrown their entire influence against the Republic, and are thought to have aided the abdication of Amadeus. In this country we can have no adequate conception of the influence wielded by the priests in a country so long under their control as Spain has been. If the Republic goes down, it will be because of the power of the priesthood wielded against it. We might think, very naturally, that the government in Spain, following the example of Victor Emmanuel, would make direct issue with its enemies, and suppress them by force; but it must be remembered that Italy has been under educating influence for years, with Garibaldi and his compeers for teachers,—while Spain has not. Yet if the government must be destroyed, if the priests can accomplish it, in any event, it would in our judgment, be better for it to make open battle. They are doing it,—knowing that the firm establishment of the Republic means the overthrow of monasticism. The Spanish Republic has been beset by many real difficulties. The people were not fully prepared for it; the great powers of Europe frowned upon it; wealthy pretenders were battling for the throne; the provinces were disorganized; and last but not least, the Church was against it. It has been well conducted, and had it displayed more vigor, would have been a model among the republics of Europe. We still hope affairs may take a favorable turn, but if not, the seed of the present Republic will not have been sown in vain.

POSTAL CARS—THE OTHER SIDE.

Having fully referred to the views of the Postmaster General in regard to the Postal Car difficulty, we give the other side, in order that we may deal with perfect fairness with all parties. The gist of the complaint of the railroad corporations is, that some eight years ago, they were induced to place postal cars on their roads, under promise of a suitable compensation; that the amount awarded them is less than what is paid for transporting mails in bulk in regular cars, and that no attention has been paid to their complaints for several years. They further claim that they gave Congress timely notice of what was coming, the following, from J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania road, having been read in the Senate in February last:

"SIR—The undersigned railroad companies respectfully represent—

"That many years since they introduced railway post office cars upon their several roads, under assurances from the Post-office Department that they should be paid for their services; that they have been induced to continue to run such cars in the expectation of such payment, that they have never been paid for the use of said cars, but have been and now are furnishing, lighting, warming and running expensive railway post-office cars on passenger trains at high speed, while receiving for their mail service a rate per car per mile smaller than their ordinary third class freight rate for common freight cars on slow freight trains.

"They confidently assert that justice demands a recognition by the Department of their claims, which were substantially as follows: That they shall be paid for transporting the mails in railway post office cars at the rate of forty cents per eight wheel car per mile run, and at a proportional rate for portions of cars occupied for railway post offices. That if they transport post office clerks free of charge no claim should be made upon the railroad companies in case of accidents, and that post office agents riding in passenger cars should pay two cents per mile for transportation. The rate thus named is less than that paid by the public for the transportation of car loads of freight in cheap cars at low speed.

"Confident that the Post Office Department and the public will recognize the justice and the moderation of their claims, they now respectfully notify the Department that only on the terms named, or on terms equivalent thereto, can they consent to provide and run railway post office cars on or after the 1st day of April next. And failing to obtain the terms aforesaid, they will be prepared then and thenceforth to transport the mails in the mode which obtained before they were induced by the General Post Office department to provide rail way post office cars."

Under this showing, Congress is the delelict party. Yet we still think the companies should not inconvenience the public, but defer action till Congress meets, when the wrongs that may exist can be properly adjusted.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS.

Professor Luckey's annual report, a very complete and valuable document, by the way, embodies a statement relative to the teaching expense of the High School that ought to receive prompt attention. It is that the cost, per pupil, for teaching and incidental expenses, was $50.99 for 1870, $71.97 for 1871, and $96.81 for the past year. A partial reason for this relative increase, last year, is that the attendance was less, making the *pro rata* of expense higher, of course. But even with this explanation, the result is not satisfactory. We have been well persuaded, for some time, that the great fault attaching to the High School is its experimental character. There seems to be no clearly defined policy attending its management. No person can tell to-day what it is ultimately designed to be—whether a training school for some college, a polytechnic institution, a practical, American school, or a riff-raff of all the visionary theories regarding education that may be afloat in the country. The Normal Department has been changed, backward and forward, from a two to a three years' course, and back again to two years. We do not entirely object to the expenses if we were satisfied that a proper proportion of it represented materials for education which would be permanently used; but we contend that there is enough intelligence now in regard to education in the country for experimenting to be, to a considerable extent, laid aside. It is not to be expected that the High School should be a hodge-podge of everything relating to education. We doubt if it should embrace a Normal department. A normal school for educating teachers ought to be an institution by itself. The general idea of a High School, where meritorious scholars from the ward schools are educated freely is, that they should have a practical, serviceable education, which will fit them to go out in life, prepared to succeed in practical pursuits. It is not intended that an attempt shall be made to educate *specifically*, for a certain round of occupations,—whether it be teaching, medicine, or the law. To attempt this, is to be weak in all the departments, and generally unsuccessful.

If experimenting must be indulged, our view is that it should continually tend to practicalize instruction. We have held on to the skirts of Greece and Rome, and accepted educational ideas from medieval Europe quite long enough. At all events, the strictly ornamental branches and higher classics may safely be left to Seminaries and Colleges. And we contend that Normal Schools should be separate institutions, haying for their sole object, the training of teachers. As well might the High School have bread-baking and shoe-making departments, and attempt to teach every form of industry, as seek to usurp the place of at least three distinct forms of educational effort. If the Seminaries have enough to do, in their particular spheres, and the Colleges find it hard to provide for the scope of duties they assume, and Normal Schools are well occupied for three or four years, training teachers, we submit as an entirely reasonable proposition that our High School, in addition to its specific aim, cannot usurp the places of the others, unless we expend fifteen or twenty millions of dollars additional upon it.

It is surprising that more Americanism is not involved in our books of study. We have, in this country, ideas regarding political economy, totally at variance with those of Europe,—yet with no text book embodying our views. We have mineral resources almost unbounded in variety and extent, and yet we are teaching chemical abstractions. We have developed the most marvelous history the world ever knew,—yet its comparative value is never hinted at in our schools. Our people are of the most active commercial habits,—yet our schools have not risen above the details of book-keeping, in their commercial instructions. The laws of trade, the nature of our exports and imports, their average values, who ever hears of these in schools? We are the greatest railroad builders in the world,—yet what is taught of the philosophy or practice of railroad management? We insist upon it, that if experimenting must be done in our High School, something that looks toward the practical will be much better received than all the gimcracks that can be introduced.

If we may be pardoned an additional suggestion, we will remind those interested that a professional educator is not so essential at the head of the High School, as a man of fine executive ability. In saying this, we mean no disrespect toward Professor Jillson. We esteem him very highly as a man and an Educator, and appreciate his quickness and energy as an administrator. He is really a first class scientist, however, and his true position is the head of a department of practical science, and free to develop it to the uttermost. If, however, it is thought that a professional teacher should be the Executive head of the High School, we know no one better fitted than Professor Jillson; and we do not wish these criticisms to prejudice him in the least. But we would have, as the administrative head of the High School a thoroughly competent person, of firmness and force, equable in temperament, and one who, after carefully maturing his policy, would adhere to it, through thick and thin. As before intimated, he would make the leading feature of this policy that of imparting a thoroughly practical education, designed to fit students to readily participate in our energetic American life. The details of this policy, as a necessity, would involve occasional experimenting.

It ought to be plainly said that the idea now somewhat generally prevalent in the community is that the High School has no settled policy. It is regarded as a drift weed, and no one knows upon what shore it will be cast. Whether this theory be right or wrong, it is very important to the success of the institution that it should be speedily remedied. Indeed, it ought to have a settled policy. If it aims to fit students for college, or teaching, or practical life, the fact should be known. Its aims should be perfectly understood. But if, after children have made a certain advancement in the ward schools, this is designed to patch them over with homeopathic smatterings of everything afloat that has the slightest reference to education, then the High School is a monument of municipal folly.

THE JUDICIARY, RAILROADS, TAXATION AND REVENUE.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned until the 15th of April, in order to afford its members an opportunity of attending to home concerns that generally accumulate with all business and professional men about the first of April. Since the 7th of January, when the Convention reassembled in Philadelphia, the delegates have been remarkably industrious in attending to their duties. There have been no adjournments save from Saturday to Monday during the three months' session; an instance of industry by a deliberative body without many parallels. The delegates have certainly earned a breathing spell.

On Thursday last, important reports were submitted to the Convention by the Committees on Declaration of Rights, on Legislature, on the Judiciary, on Railroads and Canals, and on Revenue and Taxation, embodying amendments proposed to the present Constitution under these several classifications. These reports very nearly complete the committee work of the Convention, and will enable the delegates on reassembling to resume their labors with the daylight of a completed task in the perspective. On Saturday morning we gave in full the Declaration of Rights, reported by Mr. MacConnell, of Pittsburgh, and we print elsewhere this morning full and careful abstracts of the articles reported on Judiciary, Railroads, and Taxation, the three most important subjects the Convention has to meet, now that the article on Legislation has passed through Committee of the Whole.

But few changes were made in the Bill of Rights. The preamble was amended by the insertion of the words in italics, recognizing the sovereignty of a Supreme Being, and reads as follows:

"We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking his guidance in our future destiny*, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government."

The only changes made besides this, are adding to the section "That elections shall be free and equal," the provision, "And no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage;" also a provision that no law making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed, and that no law shall limit the amount of damages recoverable in any suit, and that where an injury, caused by negligence or misconduct, results in death, the action shall survive. A minority report from the committee recommends that the right of trial by jury may be waived, and that in civil cases three-fourths may, under certain limitations, render a verdict. In cases of libel it is also recommended by the minority that the truth of a publication may be made a sufficient defense.

The changes in the Judiciary article are mainly the enlargement of the Supreme Court to nine judges, the erection of Circuit Courts of appellate and original jurisdiction, the consolidation of the District and Common Pleas Courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and the change from an elective to an appointive system in the selection of judges of the Supreme Court; the judges to hold office twenty-one years, and two-thirds of the Senate to be necessary for their confirmation, after appointment by the Governor. The Circuit Court is to be an intermediate tribunal between the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, and is intended as a measure of relief and to promote the despatch of business. The Circuit Court will consist of eight judges elected over the State at large, will be presided over by a Supreme Judge, and exercise their appellate jurisdictions within six circuits. Appeals from this Court to the Supreme Court will lie in cases involving between $500 and $2,000, and also in all cases below $500 in amount, in which the opinion of the Circuit Court has not been unanimous or when any one of the Judges before whom the case was heard will certify that there is a question which ought to be submitted to the consideration of the Supreme Court. Where, in cases below $500, the Judges are unanimous or refuse so to certify, the opinion is to be conclusive. The Register's Court is abolished, and provision made for Orphans' Court Judges exercising the same powers and jurisdiction. Two of these Judges are to be elected in Allegheny county. The Judiciary article embodies important modifications of the present system, and will certainly afford the one hundred and three lawyers in the Convention texts for speeches that will exhaust the subjects and very likely the patience of the people.

The article on Railroads will be accepted as thorough and radical in the checks it proposes on the growing power of corporate monopolies. We recognize in its provisions the hand of one of our Allegheny county delegates (Mr. Thomas Howard), who has given the subject much consideration and has spent a great deal of time in gathering important details bearing on it. In the first place it requires from the Legislature a general railroad law, by which any corporation or individuals have the right to construct a railroad between any two points in the State; the consolidation, lease or purchase of competing and parallel lines is prohibited; no railroad can be leased for a longer period than twenty-five years unless with the consent of a majority of two-thirds of the stock, ratified by act of the Legislature; the business of mining and manufacturing is prohibited to common carriers, and they are debarred from acquiring or holding lands except to such an extent as may be necessary for their own business. Discrimination in freights or transportation charges against the people of this State is prohibited, and uniform rates for carrying freights and passengers are required. All railroads and canals are declared public highways; officers of such prohibited from engaging in the business of transporting or forwarding freight on the lines thereof, and in fact the creation of "fast freight" or "transportation companies," made impossible. Combinations between railroad and coal companies for an increase of transportation rates for the prices of mined or manufactured products are prohibited, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charters. A method of increasing capital stock is prescribed in connection with a retroactive clause declaring void all existing laws authorizing an increase of stock or bonds. In addition there are other restrictions. The report seems to be fully up to the demands of the people, and we look for the most earnest and excited debates on it that will mark the Convention reports.

The article on Taxation, Revenue and Finance is also of great importance. All taxes must be uniform and levied and collected by general laws; exemptions are prohibited; no city shall become indebted (including present indebtedness) to a greater amount than six per cent. on its taxable property—counties two per cent., school districts two, and townships one per cent.; the sinking fund of the State is made inviolate for the extinguishment of the State debt until it is reduced below five millions of dollars. *The moneys of the State shall be kept at interest for the benefit of the State*, and quarterly statements are required of where such moneys are deposited, loaned and on what security. This puts an end to private speculation with the "unexpended balance."

When the Convention reassembles it will have plenty of work ready cut for its hands, in these reports, the main features of which we have here adverted to. They embody questions of lasting importance to the people, and we look for radical differences of opinion and earnest discussion on them. They bring up with great clearness and force questions of practical reform. We have no doubt on which side the people are ranged, and feel a great deal of confidence the Convention, in its action, will embody their wishes in the new Constitution.

PERSONAL.

THE King of Portugal has sent the decoration of the Order of St. James to President Thiers.

MRS. PEGGY MITCHELL died a few days ago in East Machias, Me., at the age of something more than a century.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH wishes to test the right of newspapers to report his lectures without his permission.

NOAH WEBSTER, while teaching in the old academy, in Goshen, N. Y., in 1782, wrote his celebrated spelling book.

MR. BARNUM offers $175,000 for the Bridgeport, Conn., water-works, if other citizens will contribute an equal sum.

THE Sultan has made a present of the ruins of the Christian Church at Abugosh, near Taffa, to the French Government.

MISS MARY WELLS, aged eighteen, daughter of Captain C. M. Wells, of the United States frigate Shenandoah, died recently at Spezzia, Italy, from small-pox.

CONGRESSMAN SPRAGUE, of Ohio, who voted against the salary steal, offers to return the money to the Treasury, or use it for the relief of the taxpayers of his district.

FRANCIS DONNELLY, a well-known Methodist clergyman, died suddenly, Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Caleb Tompkins, near Sing-Sing. He died of heart disease.

LUCCA says that the reason she naturalized is, that she "found this country so beautiful and its people so hospitable and friendly that she decided to adopt it as her second Fatherland."

JAMES TILLINGHAST has resigned the post of General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, and accepted the managing directorship of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

It is reported that an intrigue is on foot in Kansas by which Governor Osborn will resign, with the agreement that the Lieutenant Governor, who will become Governor, shall appoint him Senator to succeed Caldwell.

HANS ANDERSEN, the famous Danish author, still continues seriously ill. It is hoped that a trip to Italy, on which he means to start in the course of April, accompanied by the poet Boegh, will assist his recovery. A few days ago the King of Denmark personally visited M. Andersen to testify his sympathy.

GEORGE MACDONNELL, who was recently arrested on his arrival at New York by steamer, on a charge of being concerned in the Bank of England forgeries, is now stated to have been formerly engaged in check raising in Louisville, Ky. A requisition for him has been signed by the Governor of Kentucky, and the authorities in New York notified to hold him, if the charge on which he is now held fails to be sustained.

JOHN THOMPSON MASON, Secretary of State of Maryland, died suddenly on Friday evening, at Elkton, Md., of paralysis. Judge Mason had been engaged in trying a case in court during the forenoon, in his usual health, and was suddenly attacked with paralysis at the dinner table. He had been a member of Congress, judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and collector of the port of Baltimore, and was one of the most prominent citizens of the State.

THE will of Napoleon III. has been proved in England. His personal property is sworn at under £120,000, and this he leaves to the Empress without reserve. To the Prince Imperial there is only one bequest, we are told—the imperial crown. If this be true, we have here a certain violation of the *idee Napoleonienne*, according to which any Bonaparte may govern who is called by the voice of the people. And the Emperor's will is in this respect an important manifesto to the imperialists.

THE Hon. James Dixon, who died on Thursday, represented Connecticut in the Senate from 1857 to 1869. His public career began in 1837 with his election to the Connecticut Legislature; and since that time he has been in the service of his State, almost without pause, either in its Legislature or in Congress. Mr. Dixon took part in the proceedings of Andrew Johnson's "Bread-and-Butter" Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866. He was also one of the National Committee appointed to convey President Lincoln's remains to Illinois.

THE death of Amedee-Simon-Dominique Thierry is announced. Like his brother Jacques, M. Thierry devoted his life to historic research. In 1828, he published a history of the Gauls, which gained him the Chair of History in the Academy of Besancon. He was soon forced out of this position by his liberalism, for which, after the Revolution of 1830, he found full scope in the Prefecture of the Haute-Saone, where he introduced some pet reforms. In 1842, he published a second part of Gaulish inquiries, in which he treated of Gaul under the Roman administration. His other works were "Recits et Nouveaux Recits de l'Histoire Romaine;" "Tableau de l'Empire Romaine;" "Histoire d'Attila et de ses Successeurs," and "St. Jerome." He was a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and was made a Senator of the Empire by order the Empire in 1869. He was 76 years of age.

THE death is announced by cable of the Countess Guiccioli, at Rome. About the period of 1816 Lord Byron lived at Ravenna, dividing his time between that place, Venice, Pisa and Genoa. At Ravenna he lived, says a biography, "in the most intimate relations with an Italian inamorata of his, the beautiful Countess Guiccioli, whose imaginative nature was attractive to the poet in the same proportion as the prosaic temperament of his wife had been uncongenial. When the father and brother of Guiccioli, the counts Gamba, were expelled from Ravenna for political reasons, Lord Byron took the whole family under his protection, and removed to Pisa, whither the countess followed him. In 1822, when the residence at Pisa, too, proved dangerous to the Gambas, he removed to Genoa, where they all remained until July, 1823, when his sympathy with the cause of Greece drew him to that country." The countess wrote the life of Byron, published a short time since, which provoked the revelations by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE St. Joseph and Denver Railway has been seized by the United States Marshal.

WINDAM, Conn., has conferred the right of local suffrage upon fifteen female electors.

THE amount already subscribed for the relief of Harvard College now amounts to $164,000.

BALTIMORE contributes $40 to the conscience fund, and New York sent in $10 last week.

A YOUNG gentleman named Claypool, just come of age, presents a claim to ten acres of ground in the center of the City of Leavenworth, Kan.

A PARTY of emigrants from New York have bought a tract of 126,000 acres in Trego County, Kan., which they are going to lay out Tregonometrically.

THE Wyandotte (Kan.) poorhouse shelters two sisters, the elder of whom is six feet three inches in height, the younger six feet eight and still growing.

A WISCONSIN lady finding that there were no grounds on which she could obtain a divorse from her husband, first insured his life for $1,000 and then poisoned him.

THE yellow fever is reported to be very fatal at Rio Janeiro, and the cholera at Para. The United States fleet has left the former place on account of the epidemic.

A ST. LOUIS constable recently levied upon the dinner being prepared in one of the hotels of the city, and as the claim was not satisfied, the inmates were obliged to go hungry.

SOME of the members of Congress who pocketed the $5,000 back-pay bonus are going to the Vienna Exposition with their families, being too conscientious to spend the money at home.

AN Indiana official lives by inspecting hams. The butchers are required to send him a specimen slice of bacon before they make their sales, and he has thus proved a faithful and efficient officer.

AN official statement shows that the total number of persons in the United States who were assessed for income during the years 1871 and 1872, under the act of July 14, 1870, were 74,735 and 74,037, respectively.

INDIANA will hold a State fair and exhibition of its industries from September 10 to October 10, 1873. These local fairs are appreciated in the Western States, and this year Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri will each hold one.

IN Australia small juries are employed in trials of civil causes, the number of the jurors being five or seven, the verdict being given by a majority. In criminal cases the requisite of twelve men, and the verdict must be unanimous.

THERE is a possibility that the northern and southern branches of the Methodist Church, divided on account of the slavery question, will, now that the subject of difference no longer exists, again unite and become one organization.

A GERMAN printer named Conrad Lutz, now living at Burlington, Ia., has received official information that he has been drafted into the Wurtemburg landwehr. Inasmuch as he left Germany when two years old, a contemporary intimates that he intends remaining in the landwehr he is.

THE Hawaiian ladies on the sea-shore, after a bath, must be fine studies for a figure painter. With very little see-weed and no use for bathing costume, and when these dark Venuses rise out of the wave they frequently pick up their little heap of garments from the sand and walk off with them over their arms.

VICE PRESIDENT AGUILERA, of the Cuban revolutionists, has been on a tour in England and France, and arrived at New York. He reports that great sympathy was expressed in England, but English officials say they cannot interfere until the United States does. In France, opinion is divided, some saying that the present republic of Spain ought not to be embarrassed at present, while others urge that remonstrances be sent to Madrid; while others ask why the United States does not interfere, as it is an American question.

THE Kansas City *News* furnishes a volume of melancholy history in the following brief space: "To-day there is a man going about the streets of this city, ragged, dirty, penniless, subsisting on free lunches and the charities of gamblers, and has not slept in a bed for months, who, during the war, was one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the Union army, and was promoted from the rank of First Lieutenant to full Brigadier and Brevet Major General for brilliant exploits on the field of battle, and who for a long time had a large and important command."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1867.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books for By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKibbin, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Ashley, Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

REMOVAL.

LIEBLER'S
PREMIUM
TRUNK FACTORY,
Has been removed to
113 WOOD STREET,
Directly opposite the old stand.

The largest and finest assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling at half-price cash, before cost.

Chautauqua Lake ICE CO.

Thankful for past patronage, the Chautauqua Lake Ice Co. beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, that they have opened their facilities for delivery to those from the former canal; they are prepared to furnish a superior quality of ice to any in the market. The ice is now in their immense houses at Chautauqua Lake, Mayville, N. Y., in 11,000 cars, ready to supply as can be enjoyed, who is obtained, cut in blocks 22 inches square and placed in storage houses with a solid mass of pure crystal from 13 to 17 inches thick.

The beautiful lake water table is supplied by springs from its bottom, and not by streams which drain the land, as is the case with many ice companies. All streams which our citizens have heretofore been compelled to depend upon for ice. This Company, with its large stock on hand, are arrangements for prompt transportation on by rail, will receive and deliver ice at any time, and in any quantity where these cars are left, by its own wagons, the purest and best ice ever offered in Pittsburgh, it being entirely free from all sediment for the common articles.

A trial only is asked and satisfaction guaranteed. Order tickets will be found at the following places:

ANDREW ACKLEY, Market House and 80 Water street, Pittsburgh.
JOHN WILLIS N, No 297 Liberty street;
JOSEPH CRAIG, Diamond, Allegheny;
MRS. MORGAN, No. 2 Sixth street.
Orders may be transmitted by mail to the office, 20 Sixth street, A. V. Depot.
ap5:57-4 A. HERSPERGER, Supt.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,

Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

Photograph and Picture Frames

which they offer at reasonable prices.

Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses

a specialty. de18-MWF

M. B. Cochran & Co.,

121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.

Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Menu'fng agents for Lane's Patent Mortising Machine. mh24-MWF

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER

No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.

WARD'S BREAD.

$1,000 REWARD,

For any case of Blind, Bleeding Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BOSANKO'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, No. 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

mw2:end

ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—200 Bbls. Choice White Wheat Family Flour, "Tom Miller, Jr." and other brands, just received and delivered to families at lowest market rates. By

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,

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John H. Ashley, Solicitor.

The Boy That Stuck to Farming.

When I was a boy, says a distinguished man, my first saving of ten cent pieces, earned by Saturday afternoon work—for school kept half a day on Saturday then—were expended in buying a heifer-calf. Then I worked on and paid my father a certain sum each month for the keeping. When the calf was one year old I traded it for two steer-calves, and now had to put in good and strong to pay for their keeping; but I occupied all my spare time in teaching these calves to work in the yoke, and at one year old they would gee and haw as well as old oxen, and my father paid me for their use in leading the team for breaking his two and three year olds. Again, I had a piece of ground each year, aft Ir was fourteen, that I could plant and work on shares, and if I wanted help, why I had to give two days of my time to the hired man's one day. I grew just what my fancy and reading dictated, and from the proceeds I dressed as well as any of the boys at the present time. I always had some time to play, time to read, and I now look back with love and pleasant thoughts to the old farm, and the farm hand who taught me to use tools, and whipped me when I neglected to drive the team out straight at the end of the furrow in plowing. The remembrance of my boyhood days has all ways induced me to favor all items of encouragement at home on the farm; and I believe if it were more generally practiced we should have more good farmers, and less broken down merchants, or loafing hanging on, time serving clerks, ready fo anything except honorable labor and use fulness.

Bees, Honey and Wax.

In the census of the State of Iowa, for the year 1863, we find reported 88,731 swarms of bees, which gave 1,053,685 pounds of honey, and 40,762 pounds of wax. The returns from Massachusetts for 1860 gave as the honey product of that State 59,125 pounds, valued at $23,223. Statistics show that Austria, in 1857, produced 66,000,000 pounds of honey and 6,600,000 pounds of wax, valued in the aggregate at $7,000,000. The production of wax in Russia is estimated at 5,142,000 per annum. The amount of honey and wax reported in the Department of Agriculture in the census returns for the year 1850 was 14,853,790 pounds; in 1860 it was 1,357,864 pounds of wax, and 25,028,991 pounds of honey, an increase of about seventy-seven per cent.—*North American Bee Journal.*

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, and which to gladden the heart of man, should have not pools using it from motives illiberal? Do they not sing it still. Then be careful of it you who possess the larger boon. Beauty may be in the hair, the eye, the hand—but more than a stylish organization. With a soft, pearl-like complexion a woman is always lovely, and this may be preserved in a good old age with very little trouble. A great effort is not required, but it can always be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications, for rest assured, they are unsightly to the blood. Purify it then by using the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, and be among the number of those who are asked where they get such a beautiful complexion. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Are offering some special bargains in

NEW SPRING GOODS

At 12½c, NEW SPRING GOODS,
At 15c. NEW SPRING GOODS,
At 20c. NEW SPRING GOODS,
At 25c. NEW SPRING GOODS,
At 37½c. NEW SPRING GOODS,
At 50c. NEW SPRING GOODS.

In every department we are offering some

Special Bargains.

At 12½c, an extra good quality of yard wide soft finish

Bleached Muslins,

Worth 16c.

At 16c, the best value in

BLEACHED MUSLINS

in the Market.

At 25 cents,

New Wide Plaids,

For Children's Dresses.

At 25 Cents, New Brocade Poplins,

Extra good bargains.

Black Alpacas, Black Alpacas.

We ask particular attention to our stock of Black Alpacas of our own importation. Best quality, weight and lustre for the price ever offered. Prices from 20 cents to $1.

A. W. Erwin & Co.'s
172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.

NEW STOCK
SPRING GOODS

BOTTOM PRICES.

239 AND 241 LIBERTY ST.

SEAMLESS KIDS,

IN SPLENDID SHADES,
BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,
And a beautiful line of

OPERA SHADES,

In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

Muslin Underwear,

MARKED DOWN,
LADIES' CHEMISE,
NIGHT DRESSES,
SKIRTS, &c., &c.,

Greatly reduced to close out assortment now complete.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street,

Is now offering a choice lot of

Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,

At very low figures.

Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Sh

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest rates but rates.

Brokers executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest owed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. A. HERRON, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Subscription Books Still Open

FOR THE

U. S. 5 PER CENT.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 6 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

ISIDORE COBLENS,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE.

Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

OFFICE—No. 58½ Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. E. BROWN,
W. W. RANKIN, G. F. ROLLAND,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. SOELAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates. apr3 s

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 29, 1873.

The Directors of the Bank of England have taken alarm at the very large amount of borrowed bills of exchange, drawn by American houses, and thrown upon the London market for discount and have raised their rate of discount from 3¼ to 4 per cent. per annum. This action too was taken a day in advance of the regular weekly meeting of the Board, a sure indication that the alarm was of more than ordinary character. The rumored amount of these borrowed bills is placed at fifty to sixty millions of dollars, but this amount is believed to be overestimated, the correct amount being probably about thirty millions. These borrowed bills take the nature almost of a forced loan from the London market, and hence the determination of the Bank to counteract the movement. These bills have been a great assistance to speculators in New York stocks, enabling them to carry very heavy burdens in stocks. The effect of this stock loan movement has of course been to tighten up money among stock speculators, and at the same time to advance the price of gold.

The Treasury bought this week for the sinking fund $500,000 United States 5-20's of 1865, at 114.29@114.69 per cent., and accrued gold interest, out of a gross offering of $1,437,000.

The late suspension of the Bull's Head Bank will probably be but temporary as an arrangement has been made between the stockholders and depositors by which $500,000 of new capital will be invested and the bank be enabled to go on as before in about ten days.

In our local market, the week ends with money comparatively tight. This is due to several causes, the chief reason being that the first of April is now at hand with the customary settlements. There will be during the next week much changing of money, but after these settlements are over money will again return to the banks, and we may confidently expect to see money by the first of April much easier than it is now.

The following is the New York bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$850,900
Specie, increase	1,289,200
Legal tenders, decrease	425,500
Deposits, decrease	1,114,800
Circulation, increase	22,100

The gold market during the week has been strong and steadily advancing. There are various reasons assigned for this, but we can imagine no stronger reason than the present policy of the Secretary of the Treasury. His power of contracting and expanding the currency at pleasure will have the effect to unsettle all values, and gold especially will fluctuate widely. We predict that before long, gold will be quoted at over 20, and this will be all caused by the fast and loose policy of the Treasury.

In local securities there have been a number of transactions during the week. Prices in them are well maintained though in a few stocks concessions in prices have been made. Among the stocks appreciating in value we notice that of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company, which under the excellent management of President Yeager is rapidly increasing in value. For full quotations of all our local stocks, we refer our readers to our reports published in this column every Saturday morning.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in giving notice of their proposed additional stock distribution authorized by the late meeting of stockholders, says that each shareholder will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock in the proportion of thirty-five additional shares per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873. Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for that share. All subscriptions must be made between May 1st and May 24th, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date. The first instalment of 50 per cent. to be made between May 1st and 24th, 1873, and the remaining 50 per cent. on sixty days notice, in instalments not exceeding 25 per cent. at any one time. The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder, and new stock can be paid for in full at the time of subscription, if desired.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	108¾	107
U. S. Sixes—1881.	117¾	117¾
" coupons.	120	120¾
5-20—1862	117	117¾
5-20—1864.	117	
" 1865	118	118
" 1865 new.	116½	116½
" 1867.	116¾	117
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40s.	111¾	112
10-40—coupons.	112¾	
Currency 6's.	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	115	115
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	102	102
Erie.	65¾	65¾
R. H. & E.	5½	
C. C. & I. C.	20	20¾
St. Paul	50	50¾
Do. preferred.	73¾	73¾
Michigan Southern.	93¾	93¾
Do. Central	105	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	88¾	88¾
Rock Island.	113¾	113¾
North Western. Common.	89	89
Do. preferred	88	88
Pacific Mail	57¾	58¾
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	86¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	46	45¾
Union Pacific.	35	35
Toledo & Wabash.	72¾	72¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	92¾
Adams Express.	93¾	92
American Express.	66	66
U. S. Express.	75	75¾
Harlem.	130¾	131¾

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	58¾
Reading	57¾
United Cos.	120
Oil Creek	31¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	57¾
Pittsburgh 5s	72¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	91¾
Central Transportation	18¾

NEW YORK, March 29, 1873.

Gold opened at 108¾, gradually advanced to 107, and became strong at that price. Loans were 1 to 7 per cent. for carrying. The daily clearings were $92,000,000. Governments were dull and steady. State bonds were dull and unchanged. Money conditions stringent. Nearly all the business of the day was at 1-32 to 1-16 for call loans. At the close the rate dropped to 1-64. The specie exports for the week amounted to $676,711. The bank statement is unfavorable, in consequence of a heavy decrease in specie, here is a net loss of $901,425 in the legal reserve. The banks as a whole now show a deficiency of $27,700. The stock market was intensely dull. The volume of business was small. The tendency of the market was toward lower quotations early in the day, but the decline was partly recovered in late dealings. Harlem ranges between 130½ and 131, closing at 130¾. Panama fell off from 111½ to 109, and closed at an advance to 111¾. Western Union receipts from sales to 87¾, St. Paul, common, from 50 to 50¾, and the remainder of the list 0 to 1 per cent. Money is the most important element in early dealings, but recovered in most cases at the close.

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STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do new, 80¾; Virginia, new, 51; do old, 44; North Carolina, old, 30; do new, 30.

STOCKS.—Canton, 92; Western Union Telegraph Company, 87¾; Quicksilver, 27; do preferred, 52; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 81¾; American Merchants Union Express, 68; United States Express, 75; Pacific Mail, new, 58¼; Adams Express, 93¾; Erie, 65¾; do preferred, 78¾; Harlem, 127¾; do preferred, 130¾; Hudson, 104¾; Reading, 97¾; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88¾; Northwestern, 89¾; do preferred, 88; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 103; St. Paul, 50¾; do preferred, 73¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Terre Haute, 18; do preferred, 35; Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, 46; do preferred, 112¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 88; Burlington & Quincy, 120; Lake Shore, 105¾; Illinois Central, 131¾; Union Pacific, 35; Central Pacific, 103½; Union, 87; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107½; Hartford & Erie 4; Bankers' bills, 109.

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APPLES—Are coming in more freely, but with a steady demand prices are still maintained, ranging from $2@2.50 per bbl. for common to fair and $2.50@3.25 for fine to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55 cents per gallon.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@35 cents per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is unchanged; red, 3¾@3¾c green, 3½@3¾c; buff, 4@4½c.

BEANS—Sales at $2.50@3 per bushel.

BUTTER—Is unchanged, and quietly freely but there is a continued good demand, especially for the better grades, and prices are well sustained; prime to choice roll 33@36c; medium to good, 28@30c.

CARBON OIL—Is quotable at 15½@16c by the car load and 20c additional for small lots.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 5½@5½c; Sides, 7½@7¾c; Hams, 9@10c; Country Lard, 7½@8c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples, 4½@5c; peaches, 6½@6½c; halves; 5½@6c for mixed; blackberries, 10@12c.

EGGS—Notwithstanding there is a very fair demand and the stock does not seem to be accumulating, holders generally are disposed to sell, hence the market is inclined to be weak, although there is no quotable change in prices, 21@22c.

FLOUR—New York is still reported firm, with a good demand for export, while Liverpool is reported dull, and the markets generally here are quiet. Here, trade is quiet, the demand being confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, while prices are without quotable change. Extra wheat, $7.50@8 for fair to choice Wisconsin's $8.25 for choice Minnesotas, and $8.50@9.00 for fair to choice red winter wheats. Rye flour, $5.50 @6.

GRAIN—There is no improvement in trade, so far at least, as our market is concerned, but the hopes of an early change for the better are entertained. We have had cutting quiet and unchanged, the receipts continue light and the mills are taking all that offers at quotations; $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white. There is rather better supply but unchanged at 48 for mixed and 45 for white—as noted in our last. There is no disposition to press sales on the part of holders. Corn continues very quiet but there is no change in quotations 48 on track, and 50 in elevator. Oats, 36@37c. Barley continues very quiet, but an increased demand soon expected; we continue former quotations, 80@90 for spring, and 90@1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull and unsatisfactory, and for the late meeting of stockholders, says that each shareholder will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock in the proportion of thirty-five additional shares per cent. of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873. Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for that share. All subscriptions must be made between May 1st and May 24th, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date. The first instalment of 50 per cent. to be made between May 1st and 24th, 1873, and the remaining 50 per cent. on sixty days notice, in instalments not exceeding 25 per cent. at any one time. The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder, and new stock can be paid for in full at the time of subscription, if desired.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	108¾	107
U. S. Sixes—1881.	117¾	117¾
" coupons.	120	120¾
5-20—1862	117	117¾
5-20—1864.	117	
" 1865	118	118
" 1865 new.	116½	116½
" 1867.	116¾	117
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40s.	111¾	112
10-40—coupons.	112¾	
Currency 6's.	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	115	115
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	102	102
Erie.	65¾	65¾
R. H. & E.	5½	
C. C. & I. C.	20	20¾
St. Paul	50	50¾
Do. preferred.	73¾	73¾
Michigan Southern.	93¾	93¾
Do. Central	105	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	88¾	88¾
Rock Island.	113¾	113¾
North Western. Common.	89	89
Do. preferred	88	88
Pacific Mail	57¾	58¾
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	86¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	46	45¾
Union Pacific.	35	35
Toledo & Wabash.	72¾	72¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	92¾
Adams Express.	93¾	92
American Express.	66	66
U. S. Express.	75	75¾
Harlem.	130¾	131¾

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	58¾
Reading	57¾
United Cos.	120
Oil Creek	31¾
Lehigh Valley	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	57¾
Pittsburgh 5s	72¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	91¾
Central Transportation	18¾

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BUTTER

Very Latest News.

FOREIGN.

The Carlist Revolution in Spain.

A BATTLE FOUGHT IN CATALONIA.

The Government Troops Routed.

Several Towns Captured by the Carlists.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Bidwell's Arrest in Cuba Declared Illegal—The Cuban Revolution—Desertions from the Spanish Ranks—Fifty-nine Persons Shot by the Insurgents—Ridicule of President Grant's Inaugural Address Retracted by a German Paper—Exciting Debate in the French Assembly Over the Bonaparte Princes.

SPAIN.

A Battle Between Carlists and Government Troops.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special to the *Herald* from Barcelona, March 25, viz London, March 29, says: A sharp battle was fought near Vich, in the province of Catalonia, fifty miles north of Barcelona, on Sunday, the 23d of March, in which the Government troops were severely handled and beaten by a combined attack of several bands of Carlists under Savalls. Twelve hundred infantry and sixty cavalry, with four cannon, under Colonel Vega, left Vich on Saturday by the northern highway to support a convoy of supplies for Cesanglehard in the mountains, on the way to Ripoll. All the country thereabouts is more or less mountainous, and while the troops were resting on Saturday night, near Ripoll, intelligence of their movement was conveyed to Savalls, the Carlist commander at Catalonia, who was not more than five miles distant, and who sent word during the night to Generals Galceran, Miret and Gum, commanding forces of Carlists. Altogether two thousand troops occupied the heights where the ripening forces were to pass. Miret was in position at daylight, while the others, who were slower in their movements, followed. The Government troops on Sunday morning resumed their march. When on the heights Miret's men opened on the cavalry and the infantry. General Vega, supposing it was but a small party, and would be scattered by a few shots, pushed on, but soon found the fire from all sides increasing in severity.

The Carlists, abandoning the protection of the natural defenses, assailed the Government troops; but being taught caution by previous losses, the fighting became desultory for a time, when the troops seemed to have the way clear. At that juncture other Carlists, under Galceran and Guia, came up and attacked impetuously. After a hard fight Galceran fell mortally wounded, and his people lacked spirit, the troops, who gave way, and, being pushed hard, retreated somewhat precipitately. Encouraged by this, the Carlists followed up the advantage. They were checked occasionally at open places by the Government infantry. But as the Carlists could follow behind hills to points where they commanded the highway, and might thus cut off the retreat and isolate the column of Spanish troops, the commander of the latter did not venture to rely on this advantage, but continued to retire until supported by reinforcements from the garrison of Vich, when the Carlists in their turn retreated.

The losses can only be guessed at, but they are much heavier than at any previous collision of the belligerents during this war. Galceran was killed. Ripoll, for which place the supplies were intended, has since surrendered to the Carlists.

From Ripoll the Carlists are now marching on Berga, an important stronghold filled with military stores. Berga is the key to Catalonia, and was an important point during the thirty years' war. In view of the forces advancing, the garrison will probably abandon the place.

Carlists Cutting off Communications

Since the appointment of Maldonads as Commander in Navarre, Darregarry has cut he railroads between Pampeluna and Vittol, blowing up the bridges. Pampeluna is thus likely to become unfeasible point, and into the hands of the Carlists, who are already moving stores in the suburbs. The aim of the Carlists is to move by Arragon and Legno rivers and occupy the line of Ebro. Vich and Gerona will be flanked by the capture of Berga.

The Finances in a Deplorable Condition.

MADRID, March 23.—Tumun, Minister of Finance, at a cabinet council yesterday, stated that the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition, and warned his colleagues that the Republic could not remain master of the situation unless radical changes were made in the fiscal administration.

Failure of the Levy of Troops.

The levy of troops *en masse* in Catalonia and the adjoining provinces to fight Carlists has so far proved a failure that a deputation from Barcelona demands its postponement and insists on the delivery of 5,000 rifles which the Government promised that city.

Private Houses Searched for Arms.

MADRID, March 30.—Armed men have entered and ransacked private residences in Malaga for arms. Among the houses thus entered was one occupied by the Italian Consul. The representatives of foreign Governments unite in a demand for redress.

Thieves Massacred.

Eight thieves, imprisoned in Barcelona, were massacred by the populace last week. The *Diarce*, of that city, denounces the crime and warns the people that such excesses will lead to the intervention of European powers.

A Flag of Truce Fired Upon.

A party of Carlists yesterday entered the town of Ripoll, thirty miles west of Gerona, on some pretext, bearing a flag of truce. A company of canabineers, who were entrenched in a church, fired on the flag bearers, where upon the Carlists returned the fire, forced their way into the church and shot nine of the soldiers and three citizens. Brigadier General Campon, hearing of the affair, marched to relieve the garrison of the place, but in consequence of the mutinous spirit of his men, many of whom abandoned him on the road, he was delayed, and arrived too late. He found the Carlists posted on a neighboring hill. He immediately attacked and routed them, but their cavalry saved them from great disaster. Reinforcements afterwards coming up for the Carlists, General Campos immediately retreated to the neighboring town of Alot.

Berga Captured by Carlists.

Messengers arrived early last week at Barcelona reporting that the town of Berga, fifty miles distant, was seized by Carlists, and that the inhabitants asked for immediate relief. General Contreras perused the troops in Tarragona to set out for Berga, but they started too late, as a report has been received that the town was captured on Friday by Carlists, who took five hundred prisoners.

The *Diarce*, of Barcelona, which gives the above news, remarks that many places must soon follow the example of Berga, for the Government forces, paralyzed by insubordination, will be unable to afford assistance.

The Overthrow of Monarchical Municipalities Demanded.

MADRID, March 30.—At a Federalists' meeting to-day a deputation was appointed, which proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior and demanded the deposition of all monarchical municipalities. The Minister replied that the Government had no legal power to overthrow the regularly appointed authorities of cities.

WEST INDIES.

Bidwell's Arrest Declared Illegal.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special dispatch from Havana says that the man Bidwell, who was arrested on a charge of complicity with the forgeries on the Bank of England at the request of the English Government, is not a British subject, but an American, and a native of Indiana. His arrest is not justified by any treaty of extradition between Spain, England or the United States. The arrest is declared by lawyers to be illegal and without precedent, except in the case of Arguelles in 1874. They also declare that it is a violation of the laws of Spain, and of the treaty stipulations of the United States, and in contempt of the guarantees of the law of 1870, relative to foreigners. The British Vice Consul obtained, by compulsion, five thousand dollars from Mrs. Bidwell in bonds, complaints having been made that the Captain General ordered that the money be deposited. Bidwell expressed a desire to be sent to New York.

The Cuban Revolution.

A special dispatch from Havana, dated the 26th, says: Advices from Reinedas report the desertion of a portion of the Cadiz battalion from the Spanish colors to the insurgents. In a recent engagement on the other side of the Trocha between Agramonte and the Spanish forces, the former took sixty prisoners. He shot fifty-nine of them, and one was spared and sent back to take a message to the Spaniards informing them that the Monarchists or Republicans acted with inhumanity to the insurgents, and that therefore the insurgents should give no quarter. Agramonte recently returned with Col. Prucenell and several other prisoners, to Puerto Principe. Nevertheless Bubalcala was executed in the latter city.

Another version says that Agramonte sent Prucenell and others in exchange for the insurgent chief Emilio Leucles, who had been captured by the Spanish, but the capture was not made public.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The University Race.

LONDON, March 29.—The occurrence of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race this afternoon caused great interest. Business was almost entirely neglected.

The race took place over the usual Thames course, from Putney to Mortlake, distance four miles and two furlongs. The start was effected at thirty one minutes past two. The Cambridge crew took the lead immediately, at a very rapid stroke, and were a fair distance ahead of their competitors when they reached Bishop's creek, three furlongs from the starting point. Here the Oxford crew spurted vigorously, drew up and passed the Cambridge crew at the Soap Works, one mile and four furlongs from the point of starting.

From the Aqueduct bridge the steady stroke of the Cambridge crew soon after began to tell on their opponents, and in a few moments the Cambridge crew resumed the lead. The race was practically over at Corny Reach, the Cambridge crew thereafter maintaining the lead, and winning easily by three lengths.

The Oxford crew rowed from thirty-nine to forty-three strokes per minute, and the Cambridge crew from thirty-eight to forty-two strokes.

The time of the race was twenty minutes and thirty five seconds.

A Republic Wanted.

LONDON, March 30.—A Republican conference at Sheffield last night passed resolutions in favor of a Republican form of Government for England.

FRANCE.

Excitement in the Assembly Over the Bonaparte Princes.

PARIS, March 29.—In the Assembly to-day there was an excited debate over Prince Napoleon's petition, praying for the restoration of his rights as a citizen, remonstrating against his illegal expulsion from France.

Minister Dufaure, on the part of the Government, refused to accept the special committee's report on the subject, which was conservative in character, and for implication censured the Government. He argued that the Bonaparte Princes rejected the decree which deposed their dynasty, therefore it was impossible to treat them as mere citizens. He spoke in terms of scathing contempt of the *coup d'etat* on which the power of the late Emperor was founded.

Degerie, on behalf of the committee, repudiated any intention of censuring the Government, and defended the report.

Dufaure, to remove all doubt as to the opinion of the chamber, then submitted the bill exiling the Bonaparte family, and moved the simple order of the day, which, after prolonged excitement, was adopted by a vote of 347 to 291.

GERMANY

A Retraction.

BERLIN, March 29.—The *North German Gazette* (official) retracts the article published some time since ridiculing the inaugural address of President Grant. The *Gazette* says the full text of the address differs from the telegraphic summary. For that reason the journal is led to considerably modify its views.

—Postmaster General Cresswell is reported as saying that the statement that there would be no increase of the rates paid for postal cars is quite premature. He says that the last session authorized an increase next year of five hundred thousand dollars, and when the roads perfect the system and place the mails on the cars the increase will amount to eight hundred thousand dollars. S. L. M Barlow states that the Erie had refused to join the other roads in the postal car matter simply to avoid annoying the public, and not because they thought the present compensation just.

—Ex-Congressman Roosevelt, in a lecture in New York, on Thursday evening, on "Corruption in Congress," said that of the eight hundred bills passed during the last year, there were not more than one-fortieth of them that the members knew anything about. This, the lecturer asserted, was to be attributed to the bad rules of the House. He spoke at length on the subject of corrupt legislation, and said that the only legitimate business done was done at the close of the session.

NEW BOOKS.

PHILLIP EARNSCLIFFE; or, the Fortunes of May Fair, a novel, by Mrs. Annie Edwards. New York: Sheldon & Co.

Mrs. Edwards justly ranks among the best of modern novelists, and, although she never rises to the highest planes, she never sinks to mediocrity. This novel is a story of an immensely wealthy young man, who marries a lady of noble birth, she selling herself for his money, and he being enveigled into the match by a managing mamma. The result, as might be expected, was anything but pleasant; in after years the young man finds his "affinity," but a jealous husband steps in gets up a first class scandal, smashes it by murdering the lady Margarette, finds his suspicions to have been wrong afterwards, while Phillip, for the remainder of his days, is a blasted man.

YEAR BOOK OF NATURE AND POPULAR SCIENCE FOR 1872. Edited by John C. Draper, M. D. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Pittsburgh: John W. Pittock & Co.

The author in his preface, says, "the presentation of a complete record of the investigations in nature and science for a year, would require a library of volumes. The editor has therefore selected only such subjects as appeared to be of general interest, &c." The work has been well done, and a vast deal of information is packed within the compass of a small volume. Not the least attractive feature of the book is a carefully prepared index by which every subject can be easily traced.

AN ORPHAN OF THE OLD DOMINION: her Trials and Travels, &c. By Lucy Silvervale. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

This book commences with the marriage of a girl of fifteen, and then in a dull and insipid way tells the story of her life and her friends, none of which is of special importance. The book might be interesting to personal friends, and doubtless was, as it proposes to be a veritable history, but the general public could do without it.

A TWO-FOLD LIFE. By Wilhelmine Van Hillem. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.

The Two Fold Life is illustrated in the history of a man of high intellectual attainment in whom the sensous and intellectual faculities struggled for the mastery, waging a continual mental warfare, now one side, now the other conquering, and the intellectual—through the inspiration of companionship with a noble woman—at last prevailing. The story is well told, and has a powerful attraction for the reader who is fond of analyzing the emotions which actuate the heart. It is pleasantly interspersed with the usual complement of love scenes, gay life, political successes, aristocratic associations, which serve as spice to season the whole.

GOLDSMITH. A Novel. By Edward Bulwer (Lord Lytton). New York: Harper & Bros. Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess.

TO THE BITTER END. A Novel. By Miss M. A. Braddon. New York: Harper & Bros. Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess.

These volumes, printed in paper covers, belong to the Library of Select Novels. The first tells of life in the fashionable world of London, and is full of the fascination which, as a romancer, gave Bulwer his fame. The second is a novel of the sensational school.

TURNING POINTS IN LIFE. By the Rev. Frederick Arnold, B. A. New York: Harper & Bros. Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess.

This a good book to put into the hands of a young man. It will stir up many a nobler ambition and will necessarily influence and give a better inclination to the character. It is composed of a series of lectures or essays on habits, critical moments in life, choice of a profession, marriage, business, theories of life, life in prosperity, life under adversity, discipline of life, and kindred topics, and the style is fresh and vigorous, the thought at all times elevating, and the general tenor of the book of the very best character.

THE MOTHER'S REGISTER. Current notes of the health of children. From the French of Prof J. B. Foussagrives. New York: Putnam & Sons.

A little volume, not unlike a physician's register, giving details of sickness by which the mother may note all the facts pertaining to the birth, growth, general health, &c., of her children, and from the statistics gain practical information that may help her to their training. It is something novel, but could be made useful.

BROWNSVILLE.

Dull Times—High Water—A Church in a Quandary—"One Man Power" Abused —Business Change, &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 28, 1873.

APRIL 1ST.

The usual dullness of the time and the stringency in the money market attendant upon the 1st of April are now upon us in all their terror. If any relief can come from the Treasury Department, we hope it may come soon.

HIGH WATER.

The river has been very high for the last few days. Good times for steamboat men, but likely to be hard on the Slack Water Company.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

O. R. Knight has bought the well-known dry goods store of J. T. Rogers. Mr. Rogers has been in the mercantile business here forty-two years.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

E. Toombe's safe was blown open last night. The thief got but little for his trouble. R.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR BLACKMORE disposed of twenty-three common cases on Saturday morning. Among the number were Caillon Dummy and Wm. Wesmore. The former went to the Work House for sixty days and the latter for thirty.

AN OLD MAN came into the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and wished to have his "wife and another woman" arrested for beating him. When told that he could not make an information against them until Monday he left the office with a melancholy look of anxiety upon his face, saying that he didn't know whether or not he would live that long.

THE MAYOR disposed of fifty-five common cases at his early court yesterday morning. William Grant, for disorderly conduct and fighting, was sent to the Work House for thirty days. John Vaucan, Daniel Mahoney and Jefferson Davis, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were committed to the Work House for thirty days each, Pete Henry for sixty, and John Thompson for thirty days.

DETECTIVE HERRON returned from New York on Saturday, bringing with him Allen Phillips, arrested for having left the city without settling his board bill, and taking with him a suit of his landlord's clothes. No information has yet been made against him, and he is given a special 6ed time in which to "smile it all right." Wm. Gibbons, charged with embezzlement, was also brought to this city, having been arrested in Philadelphia. He will have a hearing to-day.

Carpetings—New and Choice Stock at Welty Bros., No. 106 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Having made large selections for the Spring trade, embracing the most popular and desirable styles and patterns now in the market, this firm is prepared to offer their customers special advantages, both as to style and prices. Parties who are now looking around for carpets to furnish their homes, we feel confident can find no better place to make their purchases. It is no trouble for these gentlemen to show their goods. They are always pleased to have parties drop in and examine their stock, whether they desire to purchase or not.

Black Dress Silk at Low Figures, at M Mentzer & Son's.

M. Mentzer & Son, 94 Market Street, receive New Goods daily.

Polka Spots, Polka Spots at M. Mentzer & Son's.

HOME NEWS.

Moving Day.

Any of our subscribers who change their residence will please leave notice of their new number and street at this office, or with the carrier, in order that the paper may be correctly delivered.

Allegheny Wharf Master.

We understand that Mr. George B. Miltenberger will be a candidate for the above office, and we believe that a more energetic, more faithful, or corspetent man for the position cannot be found in the city.

Died from His Injuries.

The man William Gunny mentioned in Saturday's GAZETTE as having had his head sawn in two at the Messrs. Casey's Factory on Seventh avenue, while gathering saw-dust, died early yesterday morning at the Homeopathic Hospital. The deceased did not regain consciousness from the time he received his injury, and passed away apparently without a struggle. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Straggling Minstrels.

On Virgin alley is said to live a man who makes it a business to hire or buy from parties in Italy young boys and girls, and bring them to this city to distribute over the Western country to act as Savoyards or to play the violin, harp, etc., in straggling traveling couples or trios. It is said that this man compels each girl or boy to earn so much each day in this city, and in other places has them let out to certain parties for a stipulated price. It is well known that this nefarious kidnapping business is carried on largely in New York and Boston, but it has not till lately transpired that this city, too, is made the headquarters for this abominable traffic. It would be well if the authorities would investigate this matter, as it is one worthy their consideration.

Death of James Frazier.

Mr. Frazier, after a long and painful sickness, passed away from among the living on Friday evening. The event was not unexpected, as during the whole period of his residence here he has been afflicted with nervous debility. He sought relief in varied courses of medical treatment—in medicinal waters and otherwise, but the disease proved incurable, and a most estimable Christian gentleman, high in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him, is lost to his bereaved family and a large circle of endeared friends. Mr. Frazier was fifty-two years of age, a native of Richmond, Jefferson county, Ohio. Early in life he engaged in the iron business in Steubenville, and subsequently became interested in a rolling mill and nail factory, in the same town. His energy and talents as a man of business had attracted the attention of the famous house of Nimick & Co., of this city, and he accepted, in 1859, a proposition of co-partnership with them, and from that date until his death has resided in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. He was an Elder in the North Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Hodge is pastor, in Allegheny. In July of last year, owing to continued ill health, Mr. Frazier withdrew from his business connection with Nimick & Co., and relinquished all worldly business, approaching and meeting the inevitable with Christian courage, faith and hope, passing away peacefully in confidence of joining the assembly of the just made perfect.

The Keystone Colony.

On Saturday evening the Soldiers of Western Pennsylvania held another meeting in Municipal Hall to further the colonization scheme. Mr. J. H. Force acted as Chairman and Mr. J. S. Watts Secretary. Mr. Hiram P. Callow moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed to meet a similar committee appointed by the proposed soldiers and citizen colony, with a view to acquiring co-operation in the organization of a formidable colony. After some remarks the motion to appoint a Conference Committee was carried and the Chair appointed Messrs. Callow, Snodgrass and Mr. William Irwin as said committee. The conference will likely be held on Tuesday next.

Col. Snodgrass moved that the organization proceed to the election of permanent officers, and the chair appointed P. Burns, Esq., to act. The result of the vote was as follows: President, J. H. Force; Vice President, Colonel John Snodgrass; Secretary, J. H. Watts; Treasurer, William Irwin.

Upon motion of the same gentleman the members present then signed the Constitution, and paid to the Treasurer their initiation fee.

Upon motion of Mr. Callow, the President, Vice President and Secretary were appointed as a committee to revise and amend the Constitution, and it was resolved that one thousand copies of the Constitution and By-Laws be printed. The motion was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PERJURY CASE.

Dismissed at the Cost of the Prosecution.

On Saturday afternoon the case of John Reiter, charged by Henry Brown with perjury, came up for a hearing before Mayor Blackmore. The suit, as previously mentioned, grew out of an information made before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, by Reiter, charging Mr. Brown with the larceny of a raft of lumber. The case was dismissed by Mayor Callow, and Mr. Brown immediately entered suit against Reiter charging him with perjury. At the hearing on Saturday Jackson Scott, one of Mayor Callow's police, testified to serving the warrant upon Mr. Brown, and the latter testified that he was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. At the time appointed for the hearing the case was dismissed without taking any testimony.

Mr. Guyan M. Irwin, clerk to Mayor Callow, testified that he had taken the information of Mr. Reiter, and that it had been neither sworn to nor signed. He explained this by saying that the Mayor was outside the office at the time the information was taken, and that he, the witness, had gone out to speak to him, and when he returned he found that Mr. Reiter and officer Scott had taken the warrant and left the office. How the warrant came to be served on an information not sworn to was not explained.

At the conclusion of the testimony the counsel for the prosecution said as it was clearly proven that the defendant had not made oath to the alleged affidavit on file, the information would not ask him to be held. The Mayor accordingly dismissed the case at the cost of the prosecution.

"PAYING THE PIPER."

The Late Election Expenses—Who Shall Foot the Bills—The Question Submitted to the Courts.

An interesting reminiscence of the Local Option campaign was revived in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday by the presentation of a petition asking the Court to decide upon whom the expenses of the elections in the cities should fall.

The petition was presented by Messrs. S. H. Geyer, Solicitor of Allegheny county, and Mr. W. B. Rodgers, Solicitor for Allegheny City, who had united in a statement of the case to the Court, in which it is set forth, in substance, the fact that under the provisions of what was popularly known as the "Local Option Act," an election had been held, March 21, in Allegheny City, in reference to the license question, and that since the election the county officers upon being applied to bear the expenses of the election refused, alleging that it was a municipal matter, and each city must pay its own bills. The petition further sets forth that as the law, not explicit upon this technicality, a decision by the court was desired by all interested.

His Honor Judge Stowe took charge of the papers and said he would examine the case, and render a decision at an early day. In commenting upon the paper he intimated that if the Local Option act was considered a police regulation—as it seemed to be—that then the election was certainly in municipal affair, and each city should pay its own expenses, but upon this point he would not give an opinion until he had closely examined the law.

It is probable a decision will be reached in the case in a day or two, and the election officers thus relieved of anxiety.

The expenses included in the petition do not refer to the advertising of the proclamation of the Mayors of the two cities; this expense belongs to the city; but the question refers but to the payment of the election officers—a matter, if about $13 for each district. The petition is only presented on behalf of Allegheny City, but of course the decision will settle the question as to who is responsible for the payment of the officers in both cities.

THE GRAND JURY.

A Synopsis of Their Presentment—Their Recommendations—Condition of the Public Buildings.

Saturday morning, the Grand Jury having concluded their labors, appeared in Court, and made the usual presentment to His Honor, Judge Sterrett. In brief, the presentment sets forth that the session, though brief as compared with that of the preceding Grand Jury, has been unnecessarily prolonged by reason of the magistrates, in a great many instances, neglecting to endorse on their informations the place where the prosecutor could be found, which caused much trouble and loss of time, and frequently a loss of costs to the county. A recommendation that the streets around the Court House be paved with wooden pavement, to be done at the county's expense is made.

The County Jail and Work House were visited. The Jail they found in excellent order, with the exception of the ventilation, which is bad. The Work House is in admirable condition, but somewhat overcrowded. The erection of a separate building for the female department is recommended, and it is suggested that the delegation from this county to the General Assembly oppose any measure that may be introduced tending to diminish the resources of the Work House, as the institution is at present almost self-sustaining.

The jury believe that the detention of insane prisoners at the Work House is altogether wrong, as they are unprovided with proper medical treatment. They recommend that these prisoners be committed to an asylum better suited to their condition. They also suggest that in the future the visits of Grand Jurors be restricted by the Court to such as are property county institutions. They visited the House of Refuge, found everything well managed, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Averj, and approve of its removal.

Legislation is recommended to require the railroad companies who operate in this county to have the crossings more carefully guarded by placing a flagman at each and every crossing.

The presentment was received, after which it was ordered that the Grand Jury be discharged, with the thanks of the Court.

Letters Held for Postage.—Jas. F. Scott, Pulaski, Pa., 3c.; G. E. Overdeen, Harrisburg, Pa., 3c.; H. S. Fulkman, Butler, Pa., 2c.

Four dollars as good as five at Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs very cheap, at M. Mentzer & Son's.

A RAILROAD GRABBED.

Sharp Maneuvering Again—The Pennsylvania Central Once More Victorious—Branch of the "Connellsville" grabbed —A Profitable Tributary Secured—Fighting for Business.

A very brilliant little fight, and one which possesses more than ordinary local interest, has been going on for several weeks past, between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the "Connellsville" which resulted, on Saturday morning, before daybreak, in a temporary victory at least, for the former corporation, with the probabilities of the future in favor of the victors. The contest has been one, for the control of a most profitable line of "business"—the special business being that connected with the coke and coal shipments of the Fayette county region and the surrounding territory. For years the coke and coal interests in this up country section has been increasing, until now it forms one of the most important mining and manufacturing interests of Western Pennsylvania, if not of the whole State. The coal mined from the hills has generally been converted into coke, the excellence of which is so well established that it has been shipped east and west north and south almost as far as railroads could carry it. Some of it has been used in the furnaces from which are taken those precious bars of silver and gold which have rendered Montana so famous; while in the also added in the manufacture of the justly celebrated Waltham timepieces which find comfortable resting places in the pockets of many of our readers.

At first this trade was comparatively small, but with the completion and better equipment of the Connellsville road, it rapidly increased, so that instead of having but two cars a day shipped over the line, they are now counted by the hundreds, and the shipments are the heaviest, and perhaps in every way, the most profitable portion of the business of the company. The Connellsville carly saw the advantage of the trade, and did everything in their power to it by affording all the facilities possible to shippers and making such connections with lateral lines as would increase the development of fresh fields.

THE RIVAL ROADS.

It was hardly natural to suppose that other railroads that could reach this rich section, and especially the great rival of the "Connellsville," the Pennsylvania Central could see one road reaping such a golden harvest without making some effort to have a share in the spoils. The subject grew in interest, as the trade grew in magnitude, and finally, some two years ago the Pennsylvania Central developed a plan to reach out and take in some of the rich fruitage. This plan embraced the building of a branch Railroad across the country and through the centre of the coal and coke region, to connect with the proposed South Western Railroad, to branch off from the Pennsylvania Central at Greensburg, through Westmoreland county along the base of the Chestnut Ridge, the heart of the coke region—across the "Connellsville" near Connellsville, and then southwesterly to Western Virginia to connect with some net work of railroads under the same management there. The plan being agreed upon, the work was inaugurated at once, the surveys made and the track laying commenced from Greensburg south-

ward. That was the situation when the Connellsville folks looked with favor upon this movement, or were ready to clasp hands with their rivals, but they rested securely in the faith that the plan would be a failure, and for the reason that they (the Connellsville) had

A LITTLE BRANCH ROAD

which blocked up the way. This branch road was the Mount Pleasant and Broadford road, running eastward from Broadford—two miles below Connellsville to Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland county—a distance of twelve to fifteen miles. The branch was owned by about half a dozen gentlemen, large land owners in the county, traversed by it and connected with the coke trade which it had been built to foster and accommodate. All along the line there were coke ovens, and the country round about was specially rich in the manufacture. The principal owners of the concern were Messrs. Isaac Painter, A. W. Overholt, and A. O. Tinsman the latter being manager of the concern. The Connellsville folks, a short time before the commencement of the Southwestern Road, or even before it was talked of, publicly, secured a lease of this Mount Pleasant branch for 99 years. They were to pay six per cent. per annum on the stock and to control the road exclusively. The agreement was considered very fair by, the owners as they merely desired a reasonable interest for their money, and the maintenance of the road, to further their coke manufacturing interests. Everything was mutually agreeable, and doubtless would have continued so, had not the Southwestern Company loomed into view

TO BLOCK THE WAY.

The route of the Southwestern Company crossed the track of the Mount Pleasant Road, and that's where the Connellsville saw the failure of the new scheme, for they had a law which prevented a road from crossing the track, or branches at a dead level without their consent or a legal arbitration. The intersecting road must either be twenty feet above or twenty feet below the other tracks, unless the Connellsville Company agreed otherwise—agreed to make the intersection on a level—an intention which it was pretty certain they had no idea of the kind would be the case if an arbitration, they believed terms would be secured that would pay them for any loss of business.

The Pennsylvania Central folks kept on in their plan, however, steadily working away until their road, the Southwestern, came to Fountain Mills, where it was to cross the Mount Pleasant Road. Previous to that time, however, it is pretty correctly surmised, the active brains of the Pennsylvania Central developed a plan to reach out and take in some of the rich fruitage. This plan embraced the building of a branch Railroad across the country and through the centre of the coal and coke region, to connect with the proposed South Western Railroad, to branch off from the Pennsylvania Central at Greensburg, through Westmoreland county along the base of the Chestnut Ridge, the heart of the coke region—across the "Connellsville" near Connellsville, and then southwesterly to Western Virginia to connect with some net work of railroads under the same management there. The plan being agreed upon, the work was inaugurated at once, the surveys made and the track laying commenced from Greensburg south-

IN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES,

consisting in the mutual tearing up of tracks, occurred, which we noted at the time. The excitement throughout the region ran very high, but all riot was avoided, and for three weeks it has been a drawn battle. The end, however, appears to have come, and the Scott west observed moving around in the vicinity one day last week. Friday afternoon the Directors of the Mount Pleasant branch held a quiet meeting. Saturday morning, before daybreak, a part of the track of the Mount Pleasant road Fountain Mills was torn up, and the Mount Pleasant road put in connection with the Southwestern road all the rolling stock of the Connellsville company was transferred to that track, and the Pennsylvania Central took possession of it in its place, and the connection broken at Broadford with the Connellsville road. Then on Saturday the following

PROCLAMATION

announced the change in the programme.

BROADFORD, PA., March 29, 1873.

The lease of the Mount Pleasant & Broadford Railroad to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company having been forfeited by the latter Company, therefore, by a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of said Mount Pleasant & Broadford Company, at a special meeting on the 28th inst., so directing, I have taken possession and full control of the Mount Pleasant & Broadford Railroad, and it is now operated by me for that Company. Trains run regularly as usual. The transfer of mails and passengers is being made at Broadford and at the crossing of the Southwest Pennsylvania at Fountain Mills.

A. G. LUCAS, President Broadford & Mt. Pleasant R. R.

Mr. Tinsman in explanation of this action, stated that the forfeiture alleged against the Connellsville Company was the failure to pay the six per cent. interest for eight months, and thus it is

SITUATION STANDS AT PRESENT.

The Southwestern Company *alias* the Pennsylvania Central have control of the Mount Pleasant Branch, and thus have gained their point—at least temporarily. They have also commenced operations at this end of the line by taking up the switch at Brinton's Station, and refusing to allow the Connellsville company to ship their coke cars over the Pennsylvania road, as has been here-tofore the case. This is said, will be a serious inconvenience to the Connellsville company, but they claim it will not result in any serious loss.

The "Connellsville" folks express a determination to appeal to the Courts, and regain what they have lost. In the meantime, latest accounts from the seat of war state that a couple of hundred men are holding possession of the Mount Pleasant road from the Pennsylvania Central Company, and are making every preparation to stay.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon, Dr. McCandless in the chair and Dr. Arnholt acting Secretary. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

A communication was received from Councils relative to the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Health in regard to the site for a city hospital. The Sanitary Committee of the Board, together with Dr. McCandless, was appointed to confer with the Council Committee.

The removal of dead animals from the stock yards in daylight was allowed until otherwise ordered.

City Attorney Bigelow having been requested to act as Attorney for the Board, stated that it would be impossible for him to do so. A motion was therefore adopted to elect an Attorney at the next meeting of the Board.

The regulation which required the night soilers of the South Side to provide themselves with air-tight vehicles by the first of April, was changed, so as to extend the time indefinitely.

On motion adjourned.

REMOVAL.

Park Palace Drug Store, No. 204 North Avenue, near Federal street Allegheny.

Little did Lawrence Sproul think that when he erected that splendid four story building on North avenue, that it would so soon be changed from the purpose for which it was originally intended into a *First-class Drug Store*, yet strange as it may seem, such is the fact, and Joseph Park, druggist, so long and well known as in every way competent for the business, having spent nearly his whole life time in the drug trade has gone and done it, having fitted up the saloon and transformed it into one of the finest establishments in either Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

And he would beg leave to announce to his numerous customers and friends that he has spared no expense to fit up his store in a style to correspond with the building, where he invites all of them to his *Grand Opening* to be held on the first day of April, 1873. His stock of drugs and all other *Goods* are all fresh and new, and all the *Goods* kept in his establishment are of the very best quality. He flatters himself that he will be able to please all who are disposed to give him a call.

Prescriptions and family receipts carefully compounded by a competent druggist and at the very lowest market prices.

Remember the Park Palace Drug Store, No. 204 North avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny City.

BREVITIES.

....Look out for jokes to-morrow.

....April bills will be in order to-morrow.

....There is no end to amusements now.

....The Erie *Evening Journal* is no more.

....Councils this afternoon at the usual hour.

....The saloons were nearly all closed yesterday.

....Smithfield street is in a horrible condition.

....Several fine blocks of buildings will be erected this spring.

....To morrow "keep shady" of tempting packages or stray scrip.

....Our Representatives were all home on Saturday, but will return to-day.

....Our city furnishes seven-eights of all the drill rolls made in the United States.

....The County Republican Executive Committee will meet on Friday the 11th proximo.

....The Allegheny river is very high, and considerable loose lumber has passed by the city.

....Spring openings will soon be all the rage among our clothiers, milliners, and dry goods men generally.

....The Finance and Survey Committees of Councils met on Saturday afternoon, but transacted no business of general interest.

....March didn't show much of the lamb-like ending with which it is so universally credited. The lion, however, has given a satisfactory entertainment.

....Chief of Police Clark of Allegheny succeeded on Saturday evening in recovering some more of the silks stolen from Semple's Store on Federal street.

....Two men were arrested yesterday in the drying room of Calhoun's planing mill, where they were caught playing cards and smoking among the lumber.

....Agents for the different musical troupes and theatrical performers say there is more money in Pittsburgh in their business than any other city in the United States.

....What I Know about the Vienna Exposition" by a self-appointed commissioner, will soon be issued by the press-ure brought to bear upon the "distinguished author."

....The Heath Zouaves, having perfected themselves in the drill manual, will give a public exhibition of their drill on to-morrow evening, at eight o'clock, at the City Hall.

....On Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Council Committe appointed for the purpose and the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health will meet to confer in regard to the site for a new city hospital.

....We understand there is a gambling house on almost every square in the lower wards. The Mayor should pay his attention to these boys. They may be seen any fine day on the corners sunning themselves and seeking whom they may devour.

....The repairs to the Allegheny Water Works are not yet completed and will not be until the latter part of this week. Care should be taken how water is used and let none be wasted, as in case of a conflagration the supply would be rapidly exhausted.

....A little fistiest in the entrance of Municipal Hall between quite a prominent lawyer and a well known citizen on Saturday evening, caused considerable amusement to passers by. Neither of them were badly used as their friends interfered and prevented a much shedding of blood.

....Merchants and shippers who have business with the freight department of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, will see by a notice published elsewhere, that Henry Bitzer has been made Agent and Freight Cashier of the road have been removed to Sixteenth street near the bridge.

....John McBride is minus a finger from the fact that two cars coming suddenly together, that he was coupling, and his hand being between the bumpers. He is a brakeman on the Pan Handle Road. It was Dr. Arthurs that did the little operation.

....At the regular meeting of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., held on Saturday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: N. G., C. M. Hooton; V. G., James D. Craft; Secretary, C. P. Maratta; Assistant Secretary, William Vealty; Treasurer, Robert Barnes.

....One of the men who signed the paper for the organization of the Labor League, at Fallston, on Friday night, is employed in the Beaver Falls Cutlery, and when he left work to join the Mongolian knife-grinders. It is probable that his official head will be taken off short by a pressing invitation to resign.

....At the annual meeting of Allegheny Commandary, No. 35, Knights Templar, held Friday evening, March 28th, the following officers were installed by R. E. Grand Commander, Getter C. Shidle: C. C., Henry L. Anderson; G., Wm. H. Stark; C. G., Joseph H. Elton; Recorder, W. Dwight Sadler; Treasurer, Jacob Aufrews.

....Yesterday morning the Allegheny police found on the corner of Franklin street and Allegheny avenue, three boxes, one containing ladies' shoes, one box of chocolate, and the other containing crape veils. It is supposed that these goods were stolen from cars on the Fort Wayne Road. They are at